The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,500.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance... Rupees Fifty-two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. T. Lewis, will be despatched on the 29th March 1870, at noon.

March 1870		April.	
Leave Bombay	29	Leave Galle	5
„ Carwar	30	„ Negapatam	8
„ Mangalore	31	„ Madras	11
April		„ Coconada	13
„ Cannanore	1	„ Vizagapatam	14
„ Calicut	1	„ Bimlipatam	14
„ Beypore	1	„ Gopalpore	15
„ Cochin	2	Arrive Calcutta	17
„ Tuticorin	3		
„ Colombo	4		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The Steam-ship ABYSSINIA, 1,120 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. H. M. Day, will be despatched on the 4th April 1870, at noon.

Up.	April.	Down.	April.
Leave Bombay	4	Leave Bussorah	22
„ Kurrachee	8	„ Mahomerah	22
„ Guadur	9	„ Fao	22
„ Muscat	12	„ Bushire	24
„ Bunder Abbas	14	„ Linga	26
„ Linga ......April	15	„ Bunder Abbas	28
„ Bushire	18	„ Muscat	30
„ Fao	19	„ Guadur ......May.	2
„ Mahomerah	19	„ Kurrachee	4
Arrive Bussorah	20	Arrive Bombay	7

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Via Suez Canal.

THE new A. I. Screw Steamer BYWELL CASTLE, 891 tons register, 120 horse power, will be despatched hence about 5th proximo.

For Freight only apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE A. I. Screw Steamer MILBANKE, 843 tons register, 150 Horse Power, Captain Smith, will be despatched hence about 5th proximo.

For freight only apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KATTYAWAR COAST.

THE Steamer GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 1st proximo, at 10 A.M., to CUTCH MANDVEE, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Dwarka. For Freight and Passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, Bombay, 28th March 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
„ Rutnagherry	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Saturday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingorla	„	„ Tellicherry	„
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore	Sunday.
„ Compta	„	„ Compta	Monday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	„ Goa	Tuesday.
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Vingorla	„
„ Calicut	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Rutnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer TILLY, Captain Hana, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 2nd proximo, at 4 P.M.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 28th March, 1870.

ITALIAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY RUBATTINO.

(Direct service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa. Cargo also booked to all other Mediterranean Ports with transhipment at Genoa.)

THE Steam Ship Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, intend to ESTABLISH a regular LINE of STEAMERS, between the above named Italian Port and Bombay, and with this view have already despatched to this port the first-class Steamer AFRICA, 1,500 tons, Captain Dodero, expected to arrive here on MONDAY, the 28th instant.

This steamer will accordingly be despatched hence on or about the 10th April, with first and second class passengers and general cargo to the following ports, viz. Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.

Insurance may be effected on very moderate terms under the Company's Floating Policy on goods shipped by their own Steamers.

For further particulars, rates of freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship ASIE, 1,200 tons, Captain Lapierre, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 4th April, and will be followed by the EUROPE, Captain Martino, to sail about the 3rd May next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 8th March, 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

{ To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £22. 10s. } Exclusive
{ To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34., } of Wines.

Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every alternate Monday.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 28th March.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

To LIVERPOOL via CANAL.

THE MAGDALA, leaving 25th April, and the NEERA, 21st May, will be despatched via the Canal to LIVERPOOL.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY THROUGH TO LIVERPOOL.

First Class £55
Second Class £35

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REDUCTION OF RAILWAY FREIGHT IN AUSTRIA.

WE have much pleasure in bringing to the notice of Shippers in India that the Boards of Administration of the Austrian Railways have agreed to reduce the Railway Freight on Merchandise, shipped from INDIA by STEAMERS of the AUSTRIAN LLOYD for TRIESTE, to fl 0,009, Silver per ctr. per meile, plus fl 0,01 per ctr. for haulage at Stations of departure and destination.

THIS IS A CONCESSION MADE ONLY IN FAVOUR OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD.

Merchandise shipped by any other vessels is subject to the ordinary rates of freight on the Austrian Railways.

By order of the Board of Directors,

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents of the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, March, 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IN addition to the Monthly Line of Steamers between BOMBAY and TRIESTE, the Company have resolved upon establishing a transhipment service at Port Said for goods shipped for Trieste by steamers sailing under any flag whatever from the JAPANESE, CHINESE, and INDIAN Ports to MEDITERRANEAN or BRITISH Ports via Suez Canal.

Merchants and Shippers, who avail themselves of this mode of conveyance, are respectfully requested to address such goods to the Austrian Lloyd's Agency at Port Said, which will care for their transhipment upon and forwarding by the Company's weekly steamers, running between that port and Trieste, via ALEXANDRIA, charging the following rates of freight :—

Cotton, Wool, Skins, Tea......... 24 shillings per ton of 40 Eng. c. ft.
Indigo, Silk .... 60 „ „ 20 cwt.
Gum, Incense, Coffee, Pepper
Oil-Seeds, Ginger, Rice, Oils, &c. 40 „ „ 20 cwt.

inclusive of transhipment-expences, as also of eventual charges for disembarkment, storing, and re-embarkment. On these rates a reduction of 8s. per ton of 20 cwt. is allowed when goods are received and embarked at Port Said by any other medium than that of the Lloyd's Agency.

The Company undertake, at Merchant's request, the Insurance against Sea risks at the following premium per cent Lst.

From Port Said to Trieste 8 shillings from 1st of April to 30th Sep.
10 „ 1st of Oct. to 31st Mar.

Goods for Odessa and ports of the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, touched at by the Company's steamers, will also be received and forwarded at the above rates of freight.

Trieste, 15th February 1870.

By order of the Board of Directors,

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer BENGAL, (2185 Tons and 465 H. P.) will be despatched to LIVERPOOL via the CANAL about the end of April.

She will carry passengers at the following rates :—

TO SUEZ.......................... £40
TO PORT SAID £42
TO LIVERPOOL £60

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 16th March 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

1 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
½ „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
1 „ Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
½ „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
½ „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
½ „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons, and 400 H.P.,) Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 1st April, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 30th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 26th March 1870.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Sunday, the 3rd April, at 8 A.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. BEHAR, (1,603 tons, and 300 H. P.,) Captain W. B. Hall, will LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 10 A.M. on Saturday the 2nd proximo.

The P. & O. S. N. Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, or the convenience of Passengers at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 26th March 1870.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The s.s. CANDIA, from Suez, has brought the CARGOES of the following Vessels :—

ACCELERATED CARGO, Ex
s. s. POONAH, from Southampton, 26th February.
„ MASSILIA, from Marseilles, 6th March.

UNACCELERATED CARGO, Ex
„ BANGALORE, from Southampton, 19th February.

G. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 28th March 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship KENYON, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their respective goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the risk and expense of the concerned. Captain Jenkins will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

COUPLAND & Co.,
Agents ship Kenyon.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The attention of the Public is particularly requested to the SALE of FURNITURE, SILVER WARE, HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c., to take place at No. 302 Middle Colaba, on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, —the details of which will be found in our Advertisements in the usual column at the end of this paper. CRAWFORD & Co.

26th March 1870.

LOST or STOLEN, on the 26th instant, a DARK BRINDLE PUP, answers to the name of TIP. Any one bringing the same to 35 Nesbit Lane, Byculla, will be rewarded for their trouble.

28th March 1870.

Just Published—Third Edition.

BOURKE on the INDIAN LAW of LIMITATION. A Digest of the Enactments relative to Limitation of Suits in India, and of the reported Decisions upon them. Rs. 13-8.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Just Published.

ILLUSTRATED GUIDE to the MANUFACTURERS, ENGINEERS, and MERCHANTS OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND and WALES. An Illustrated Classified Guide to the various kinds of British manufactured goods, intended for the use of Buyers in Europe, Asia, America, and Australia. Rs. 13-4.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

Sole Lessee ....Mr. DAVE CARSON.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!

TUESDAY, 29th MARCH 1870.

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF THE DRAMATIC TROUPE.

POSITIVELY THE LAST TIME OF F. C. BERNARD ESQ'S, ORIGINAL BURLESQUE OF BLACK-EYED SUSAN, OR THE LITTLE BILL THAT WAS TAKEN UP.

MOST POSITIVELY THE LAST TIME OF THE SUCCESSFUL COMEDY, ENTITLED, WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN?

REMEMBER! MOST POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT BUT TWO.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Doors open at 8-15. Performance commences at 9 P.M.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, 30th MARCH, DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS, IN ONE OF THEIR POPULAR PROGRAMMES.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

Board of Directors :
F. F. WYMAN, Esq., Chairman.
R. BLECHYNDEN, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
H. ANDREWS, Esq. | JAMES HILL, Esq.
CAPT. J. G. BRYNING. | R. S. STAUNTON, Esq.
A. E. HARRIS, Esq. | CAPT. W. H. LAWLESS.
P. B. ROGERS, Esq.

Medical Referee :
Dr. C. T. O. WOODFORD,

Hours from 11 A.M. to 12 noon on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

This Fund has been established on principles similar to those of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, the chief difference being, that its benefits will extend to all classes of the community instead of being confined to one. The Tables adopted and, to a great extent, the Rules and Bye-Laws, are those of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund. At a GENERAL MEETING of SUBSCRIBERS, held on SATURDAY, the 26th February, 1870, at which the Rules and Bye-Laws were adopted, it was resolved, that as 100 names had already been enrolled, the Fund should at once commence business. The Secretaries are now, therefore, prepared to receive applications, and to furnish the necessary forms. The following Tables will show the amounts payable to secure the maximum pension, viz., for a widow Rs. 100, and for a child Rs. 80, per mensem. Should a smaller amount of pension be required, a proportionately less amount will have to be paid. Fuller particulars can be obtained at the office of the Fund.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ABBREVIATED FROM TABLE A II., UNCOVENANTED FUND TABLE.

Table showing the Monthly Payments required to be made by a Husband to secure a Monthly Pension of One Hundred Rupees to his Wife in the event of her becoming a Widow.

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

Wife's Age.

Joint Ages. Husband.	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	Joint Ages. Husband.
20	28	27	26	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
25	3	29	28	27	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
30	34	33	32	31	30	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
35	41	40	39	37	3	34	31	...	...	...	...	...	35
40	50	48	47	45	43	41	38	34	...	...	...	...	40
45	57	56	54	53	51	48	44	40	35	...	...	...	45
50	...	65	64	62	60	56	52	47	41	36	...	...	50
55	...	...	76	75	72	69	64	57	50	43	37	...	55
60	...	...	...	93	91	88	82	74	64	56	47	39	60
65	...	...	...	...	111	109	105	98	85	71	60	50	65

CHILDREN'S TABLES.

ABBREVIATED FROM TABLE B II., UNCOVENANTED FUND TABLES.

Showing the Monthly Payments, to continue throughout the temporary co-existence of Father and Son, during the Son's minority, which will provide a Pension of Eighty Rupees per month to the Son, for that period of his Life under the age of 21 years, during which he may happen to survive his Father.

Son's Age.

Father's Age.	0	5	10	15	20
20	13	...	...	...	...
25	14	12	...	...	...
30	16	13	9	...	...
35	20	16	11	6	...
40	25	20	14	8	2
45	29	24	17	9	2
50	35	28	19	11	2
55	43	34	23	13	2
60	55	45	31	17	3
65	...	59	40	21	4

TABLE C II.

Table of Monthly Premiums payable during the Joint Life of Father and Daughter, or until the Daughter's marriage, which will provide, at the death of the Parent, a Pension to the Child of Eighty Rupees per month, ceasing with her Life, or on her Marriage.

Daughter's Age.

Father's Age.	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35
20	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	18	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	20	18	15	...	...	...	...	...
25	24	22	18	16	...	...	...	...
40	30	27	23	20	22	...	...	...
45	35	31	26	23	26	33	...	...
50	41	36	30	27	29	38	46	...
55	50	44	36	32	35	45	55	58
60	63	56	46	40	43	56	68	72
65	...	72	59	50	53	69	85	89

By order of the Directors,
SYKES & Co., Secretaries.

6, Hare Street, Calcutta.

N. B.—There is another table showing the monthly payments, according to a diminishing scale of rates, necessary to secure a monthly Pension of Rs. 16 to a boy from his father's death till his attainment of the age of 18 years. This Table and all other information may be obtained on application at the office of the Fund.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

On and after FRIDAY, the 1st April, 1870, the following ALTERATIONS will take place in the running of PASSENGER TRAINS :—

NORTH EASTERN DIVISION.

The Down Through North East Mail Passenger Train leaving Bombay at 1-0 P.M. as at present will run through to Jubbulpore, arriving at 6-50 P.M. the following day, but will not run to Nagpore.

The Up Through Mail Train will leave Jubbulpore at 10-45 A.M., arriving in Bombay at 4-45 P.M. on the following day.

These Trains will be in connection with the Mail Trains to and from Calcutta of the East Indian Railway.

A Train will leave Bombay at 8-30 A.M. for Nagpore, arriving at 4 P.M. the next day; and instead of the present 7-40 A.M. Train from Nagpore a train will leave there at 8-15 A.M., arriving in Bombay at 3 P.M. the following day.

Passengers for the Nagpore branch will travel by these Trains and not by the Through Mail Trains.

The Up and Down Mixed Trains will be discontinued between Bombay and Bhosawul, and Fourth Class Tickets will not be issued between those places.

A Mixed Train Up and Down will run between Bhosawul and Jubbulpore, and also between Bhosawul and Nagpore at hours named in Time Bills.

SOUTH EASTERN DIVISION.

The 2-30 P.M. Train from Bombay will run on as at present to Goolburgha, arriving at 11-30 A.M. the following day.

The Train leaving Poona at 9 A.M., will start from Goolburgha at 7-30 P.M., arriving at Poona at 8-30, leaving there at 9 A.M., and arriving in Bombay as at present at 3-45 P.M. the following day.

The Train now leaving Goolburgha at 2 A.M. will not run between Goolburgha and Poona, but it will continue to start from Poona as at present at 3-20 P.M., reaching Bombay at 10 P.M.

Third Class Passengers will not be conveyed between Callian and Bombay by the 8-30 A.M. and 1 P.M. Down Trains, or by the Up Trains leaving Callian at 1-34, 2-23, 3-10, and 8-36 P.M.

Bombay time is kept at all stations, and is about half an hour in advance of the public time at Jubbulpore.

For other and consequent alterations see the published Time Bills of the Company, dated 1st April 1870.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 28th March 1870.

G. I. P. R.—FIREWOOD.—TENDERS are invited for the supply of FIREWOOD required at the undermentioned Stations on the Railway for one year from the 1st May next. The monthly requirements will be—

	T.	cwt.	qr.	lbs.		T.	cwt.	qr.	lbs.
Kussara	14	0	0	0	Egutpoora	50	0	0	0
Nandgaum	50	0	0	0	Bhosawal	40	0	0	0
Khundwa	12	10	0	0	Sheagaum	12	10	0	0
Budnaira	12	10	0	0	Nagpoor	12	10	0	0
Kurjut	10	0	0	0	Lanowlee	40	0	0	0
Goolburga	10	0	0	0					

The Firewood to be cut into lengths of about 18 inches each only from the following description of wood viz.,

Babool, Kair, Ungun or Eyne.

Tenders for the whole, or any one or more of the stations, will be received by the Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon on Wednesday, the 13th April.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper,

Byculla Stores, 25th March 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the offices of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the Eighth day of April 1870, at 3-30 P.M., (instead of on THURSDAY, the Seventh day of April, as previously advertised) to consider certain proposals made by the Government for the purchase of the property of the Company, when the following RESOLUTIONS will be proposed to the Meeting :—

I. That the Company be wound up voluntarily under Act X. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India.

II. That William Nicol Hamilton Maxwell, and William Gilmour Hall (being members of the Firm of Messrs. William Nicol and Company, presently residing in Bombay), be appointed Liquidators of the Company.

III. That the Liquidators be authorised to sell and transfer to the Secretary of State in Council of India the property expressed to be sold and assured by the Agreement hereinafter set forth, on the terms and conditions therein contained, and to execute the same on behalf of the Company and carry the same into effect.

The said agreement is as follows :—

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT made this day of One thousand eight hundred and between the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, Limited, (hereinafter referred to as the said Elphinstone Company) of the one part, and the Secretary of State in Council of India of the other part. WHEREAS proposals have been made to the said Elphinstone Company by the Government of Bombay, on behalf of the said Secretary of State, to purchase all the rights, interest, and estate of the said Elphinstone Company for a sum equal to the par value of the paid-up Capital of the said Elphinstone Company, such value or purchase money to be paid in 4 per Cent. Stock of the Government of India, such stock to be issued and calculated at Rs. 100 for each Rs. 93 of such purchase money, and negotiations have been entered into between the said Bombay Government and the said Elphinstone Company with respect to the terms and conditions of such purchase. And whereas the property of the said Elphinstone Company consists chiefly of their right and interest in certain land and buildings, and of certain rights of reclamations of land from the Sea, and of removing soil and material on the Eastern side of the Island of Bombay and elsewhere in the neighbourhood of Bombay, such land and rights being expressed to be granted, reserved, or otherwise assured to them under or by virtue of the grants, leases or Agreements mentioned in the first schedule to these presents and under or by virtue of the Agreement next hereinafter mentioned. And whereas previously to the said negotiations being commenced, the said Secretary of State had agreed to grant to the said Elphinstone Company a lease of certain property on the Eastern side of the Island of Bombay, and called the Carnac, Clare and Elphinstone Bunders, and such proposed lease had been prepared and engrossed but not executed (and a copy of the same is hereunto annexed and marked A), and the said Secretary of State had also agreed to grant in perpetuity to the said Company certain other ground adjoining or near to the last-mentioned Bunders, and called the Musjid and Chinch Bunders, together with other land rights and privileges, and such proposed grants had been prepared and engrossed but not executed (and copies of the same are hereunto annexed and marked respectively B and B 1.) And whereas the said Secretary of State and the said Company had agreed upon certain terms and conditions to be observed and performed by the said Company with regard to their property and the use thereof, and that certain rights and privileges should be given to the said Company and the said last-mentioned Agreement had also been reduced into writing but not executed (and a copy thereof is hereunto annexed marked C.). And whereas since the formation of the said Elphinstone Company certain leases have been granted by the said Elphinstone Company, or certain Agreements have been made or negotiations for the same have been entered into by the said Elphinstone Company for the granting of leases by the said Elphinstone Company to several persons of portions of the land of the said Elphinstone Company or for the use by other persons of portions of the land of the said Elphinstone Company, and such leases and agreements and negotiations are more particularly mentioned in Schedule II. to these presents. And whereas the land in the possession or occupation of the Company under the said unexecuted lease, grants and agreement (copies whereof are hereunto annexed and marked A, B, B 1, and C) and under the several documents mentioned in Schedule I (with the exception of the land occupied under the documents V., VI. and VII. in the said schedule) are shewn in the plan hereunto annexed and marked G, and therein surrounded by a red boundary line and the pieces of land so as aforesaid leased or agreed to be leased under the documents mentioned in Schedule II. and therein numbered 1, 2, and 3 respectively, are respectively coloured purple, brown and blue in the said plan marked G. and numbered 1, 2, and 3. And whereas in addition to the Capital actually contributed by the shareholders of the said Elphinstone Company, other moneys have been expended or liabilities incurred in the prosecution of the undertaking of the said Elphinstone Company, namely,

1. A sum of ten Lacs of Rupees advanced to the said Elphinstone Company by the Government of Bombay in the year 1868 on the terms of an Indenture bearing date the 29th day of January 1868 and expressed to be made between the said Secretary of State of the one part and the said Elphinstone Company of the other part.

2. A sum of two Lacs of Rupees advanced to the said Elphinstone Company by the Messrs. Sassoon of Bombay in the year 1869.

3. A sum of Rupees 2,70,508-3-78, properly belonging to the revenue account of the said Elphinstone Company, and applicable to the payment of dividends on the Shares of the said Elphinstone Company, and which has been borrowed from revenue for the prosecution of the reclamation or other works of the said Elphinstone Company. And whereas the said Elphinstone Company is under liabilities to various persons, or claims have been or may be made against the said Elphinstone Company in respect of work, labour and materials done and provided for the purposes of the said Elphinstone Company, and in respect of contracts for work, labour and materials still incomplete. And whereas an account has been stated and adjusted between the parties hereto of the sums which by agreement between the said parties hereto are to be deemed and treated as making up the paid-up capital of the said Elphinstone Company as on the 30th day of June 1869, and such account shews the total sum of Rs. 1,73,76,836-0-97 as the amount of such paid-up Capital and is hereafter referred to as the said Capital Account. And whereas in the said Capital Account are included (amongst other items) the said sum of Rs. 2,70,508-3-78 and certain sums of money paid by the said Elphinstone Company, since the said 30th June 1869 in respect of liabilities incurred on account of Capital previously to the same date. And whereas as to the said sum of 10 Lacs so as aforesaid advanced by Government and expended by the said Elphinstone Company in the prosecution of their works, it has been agreed by and between the said parties hereto that the said Company should be released from liability to repay the same as hereinafter mentioned. And whereas claims for compensation have been made or may hereafter be made against the said Elphinstone Company in respect of damage done to the property of certain persons in the course of the construction of the approach to the Musjid Overbridge near the property of the said Elphinstone Company and the said Elphinstone Company is liable to pay such amount as may be found due in respect of such compensation jointly with the Municipality of the City of Bombay and the G. I. P. Railway Company. And whereas in the course of the aforesaid negotiations it was agreed that the said Secretary of State should indemnify the said Elphinstone Company in manner hereinafter mentioned against all such claims for compensation so far as the said Elphinstone Company shall be found liable to pay or contribute towards the same. And whereas in the year 1865 the said Elphinstone Company requested the Bombay Government to acquire possession of the Bhunderwara Hill, situate at Bombay near the said Elphinstone Company's property under Act XXII. of 1863 of the Legislative Council of India, and the said Government agreed to take the necessary steps in that behalf on being indemnified by the said Elphinstone Company, and an Indenture dated the 2nd day of August 1866, and made between the said Elphinstone Company of the one part and the said Secretary of State on the other part, was duly executed and provision is therein made for such indemnity in manner therein mentioned. And whereas at a meeting of the shareholders of the said Elphinstone Company held on the day of 186 resolutions were passed approving the terms of these presents, and for the voluntary winding up the said Elphinstone Company, and at a meeting of the said shareholders held on the day of the said resolutions were confirmed, and

were appointed Liquidators of the said Company. NOW THESE PRESENTS WITNESS, and it is hereby agreed by and between the said Elphinstone Company and their successors and assigns, and the said Secretary of State and his successors and assigns, as follows, that is to say :—

(1.) The said Elphinstone Company shall grant, convey, transfer, assign or otherwise assure to the said Secretary of State, his successors and assigns all the right, estate and interests which they the said Elphinstone Company now have or at any time may have in any of the immoveable property mentioned in any of the grants, leases and agreements (whether executed or not) contained or expressed in the documents marked A, B, B 1, and C annexed to these presents or mentioned in the first schedule to these presents together with all the interest and estate of the said Elphinstone Company, in any buildings, erections, or machinery built on or attached to any part of the said immoveable property and all the stores and plant of the said Elphinstone Company, as the same existed on the 12th day of July 1869 and also since purchased by the Company, use and wear excepted, subject nevertheless as to the rights, interests and estates of the said Elphinstone Company in the said immoveable property and premises to the covenants, conditions and agreements respectively contained or expressed in the said documents marked respectively A, B, B 1 and C., or mentioned in Schedule I. so far as the same are to be observed and performed by the said Elphinstone Company, and subject also as to such portions of the aforesaid immoveable property as are intended to be comprised in the documents mentioned in the II. Schedule hereto and numbered respectively 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 to the same documents respectively, and to the covenants, conditions and agreements respectively therein contained, so far as the same are to be observed and performed by the said Elphinstone Company.

(2.) The said Secretary of State shall accept such title as the said Elphinstone Company can shew to the lands and premises hereby agreed to be granted and assured.

(3.) The said Secretary of State shall on or before the execution of the Instrument or instruments constituting such grant, conveyance, transfer, assignment or assurance as herein before in Clause I. mentioned, pay to the Liquidator or Liquidators of the said Elphinstone Company, or in such manner as he or they shall direct in this behalf the said sum of Rupees 1,73,76,836-0-97 (being the total amount of the said Capital account) together with all sums paid by the said Elphinstone Company since the said 30th day of June 1869 in the prosecution of their works and not included in the said Capital account and all liabilities incurred by the said Elphinstone Company in the prosecution of their works since the said 30th day of June 1869 and not paid by the said Elphinstone Company at the time of the grant and assurance hereinbefore agreed to be made, provided always that nothing hereinbefore contained shall impose any liability on the said Secretary of State in respect of any Interest which may be due by the said Elphinstone Company, upon moneys borrowed by them since the said 30th day of June 1869, for the prosecution of their works, or in respect of any damages which the said Elphinstone Company may be liable to pay for any breach of contract, such breach having occurred previously to such grant and assurance aforesaid.

(4.) The sum or sums payable by the said Secretary of State, under the next preceding clause shall be paid in 4 per cent. Stock of the Government of India, such stock to be issued and calculated at Rs. 100 for every Rupees 93 of such purchase money and such stock shall bear and carry interest at the rate aforesaid from the date of the issue and payment thereof to the said Liquidator or Liquidators.

(5.) The said Secretary of State shall be bound to indemnify the said Elphinstone Company against all liabilities incurred by them since the said 30th of June 1869 in the prosecution of their works and not already paid by them save and except in respect of interest and damages as mentioned in Clause III., and also against all liability in respect of any covenants, conditions or agreements contained or mentioned in the said papers, A, B, B1, and C annexed hereto or in any of the documents mentioned in the two schedules hereto and also against any claim which the British India Steam Navigation Company may substantiate against the said Elphinstone Company under negotiations on or before the 16th day of July 1869 for a lease of any portion of the Company's land and so far as the said Secretary of State has power to do so shall release the said Elphinstone Company from all such liability.

(6.) The said Secretary of State shall indemnify the said Elphinstone Company against all liability in respect of compensation to be paid on account of damage done in the course of the construction of the approach to the Musjid Overbridge.

(7.) The said Secretary of State shall release the said Elphinstone Company from all liability to the said Secretary of State under or by virtue of the said Indenture of the 2nd August 1866.

(8.) The said Elphinstone Company shall do all such Acts as may be in their power to transfer to the said Secretary of State all existing Contracts immediately connected with the said Company's works in such a manner as that all rights, powers, and benefits thereunder respectively shall be vested in the said Secretary of State as fully and entirely as they are at present vested in the said Company, and the said Secretary of State shall indemnify the said Company against all liability in respect of such contracts (not being a liability in respect of the breach of any of such contracts committed previously to the making of the grant and assurance agreed to be made by Clause I.) the said Elphinstone Company shall, previously to the making of the grant and assurance hereby agreed, deliver to the said Secretary of State a statement in writing of all written contracts between the said Elphinstone Company and third persons written then running and not fully performed, such statement to be made up to be as nearly as possible to the day of the making of the said grant and assurance.

(9.) The said Secretary of State shall release the said Elphinstone Company from all liability in respect of the said sum of Rs. Ten lacks so as aforesaid borrowed by the Company from Government.

(10.) In all cases wherein the said Secretary of State is hereby bound to indemnify the said Elphinstone Company against liability, such indemnity shall extend to all costs and charges incurred by or awarded against the said Company in any proceedings which have been or may be taken to enforce such liability against the said Company.

(11.) Each of the said parties hereto and their respective successors and assigns shall and will at all times execute and do all such assurances and acts in the Law as may be necessary and reasonably required for the carrying into effect of the several terms of the Agreement contained in these presents.

SCHEDULE I. ABOVE REFERRED TO.

1. An Indenture of Lease dated the 3rd day of March 1858 and made between Manockjee Merwanjee Shett of the one part and John Fleming, James Nicol Fleming and Kessowjee Naik of the other part.

2. An Indenture of Assignment indorsed on the above mentioned Indenture of Lease and bearing date the 28th day of June A.D. 1860 and made between the said John Fleming, James Nicol Fleming and Kessowjee Naik of the one part and the said Elphinstone Company of the other part.

3. Articles of Agreement in Counterpart dated the 20th day of January 1864 and made between the Secretary of State in Council of India and the said Elphinstone Company.

4. Memorandum of Agreement for a Lease dated the 16th day of April 1866 and made between Byramjee Jeejeebhoy of the one part and the Elphinstone Company of the other part.

5. Memorandum of Agreement (prepared but not signed) between Mr. T. W. Taylor on behalf of Ardeseer Hormusjee, Esq. and Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company Limited, for the Lease of Coorla Hill for the purpose of providing reclamation material for removal to the Company's works at Warree Bunder and the other portions of fore shore now being reclaimed.

(1.) That the Company shall pay a monthly rental of rupees five hundred and fifty per mensem for that portion of the Hill laid down as required by the Company for excavation on Mr. James Scott's Plan to be annexed hereto.

(2.) That the Company shall have the exclusive right to remove or relet the trees, grass or any portion of the surface or soil to the levels laid down on the annexed Plan.

(3.) The Company to erect two Bungalows similar in every respect as good and in lieu of those now on the portion of the Hill to be excavated. These two bungalows to be erected to the southward of the Mill on sites that may be chosen and according to Plans decided on by Mr. Taylor and the Company's Engineer Mr. James Scott. The bungalows now standing not to be interfered with or removed until the new bungalows in lieu thereof are completed and ready for occupation or other suitable accommodation provided.

(4.) That all the Company's work-people are to be located on the portion of the Hill so leased and not on any other portion of Mr. A. Hormusjee's Estate.

(5.) That a sufficient fence shall be constructed by and at the expense of the Company, on the boundaries of the Land leased.

(6.) That the rent is to be computed and paid from the 1st day of March 1864.

(7.) That as soon as the terraces or any of them are completed, a proper road shall be made to them by the Company, and handed over to Ardaseer Hormusjee, Esq., so that no inconvenience is experienced in working the other portions of them.

N. B.—No plan was ever annexed to the foregoing Memorandum of Agreement, but the Company has been working in accordance with a plan which was prepared and copy of which Plan is annexed hereto, marked D.

6. Indenture of Lease dated the 30th April A. D. 1866 made between the said Secretary of State of the one part and the said Elphinstone Company of the other part.

7. Indenture of Lease dated the 21st day of August 1867 made between the said Secretary of State of the one part and the said Elphinstone Company of the other part.

SCHEDULE II. ABOVE REFERRED TO.

1. An agreement for a lease to the Akbar Cotton Press Company of a piece of land measuring 10,680 square yards at Carnac Bunder and now occupied by them. (A written agreement has been prepared but not executed, and the terms of the proposed Lease are contained in the same, taken together with certain letters between the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Elphinstone Company and the Secretaries and Treasurers of the said Akbar Cotton Press Company, copies of the said Draft Agreement and letters are hereunto annexed and marked E. The piece of land so agreed to be leased is distinguished in the said Plan marked G. by the colour purple and is numbered 1.)

2. Agreement to lease to Imperial Cotton Press Company 5,000 square yards of land now in their occupation at Carnac Bunder for 99 years from the 10th November 1865 at a rent of Rupees 3 per square yard per annum, and one Rupee per mensem for right of laying and using water pipes. (No written Agreement has been executed, but certain letters have passed between the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Elphinstone Company and the Managers of the said Imperial Cotton Press Company, copies of which are hereunto annexed, marked F. The piece of land so agreed to be leased is distinguished in the said Plan marked G. by the colour brown and is numbered 2.)

3. An Agreement of Lease dated the 11th December A. D. 1868 and expressed to be made between the Frere Press Company (in Liquidation) and Alexander Brown, Liquidator of that Company of the first part, the said Elphinstone Company of the second part, Nursey Kessowjee, Lukhumsey Laljee, Damjee Meghjee, Tokersey Parat, and Veersey Pussoo, trading in Bombay under the firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Company, of the third part, and Kessowjee Naik, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, Ramjee Madhowjee, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy and Tapidas Vurujdas of the fourth part. The piece of land so agreed to be leased is distinguished in the said Plan marked G by the colour blue and the number 3.

4. Agreement dated the 31st December A. D. 1867 between the said Secretary of State of the one part and the said Elphinstone Company of the other part, for the laying down by the said Secretary of State of a siding at the New Carnac Bunder for the landing and embarkation of troops, &c. and for the erection by the said Elphinstone Company of a shed for the same purpose.

5. Indenture dated the 17th day of March A. D. 1869 made between the said Elphinstone Company of the one part and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company of the other part as subsequently amended by agreement between the two Companies.

6. Agreement dated the 13th April A.D. 1869 made between the said Elphinstone Company of the one part and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company of the other part as subsequently amended by agreement between the two Companies.

IV. That the remuneration of the said Liquidators be at such rate as may be fixed at the Meeting.

V. That the said Liquidators be authorised to exercise all the powers mentioned in and given by section 174 of said Act X. of 1866, subject nevertheless to the terms and conditions of the agreement mentioned in the third Resolution.

N.B. The abovementioned Agreement, with its annexes and schedules, can be inspected and perused by any shareholders desiring to inspect and peruse the same, on application at the offices of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
(Signed) W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 28th March 1870.

ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—The TENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited) WILL BE HELD in the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on FRIDAY, the Eighth day of April 1870, at 3 P.M., instead of on THURSDAY, the Seventh day of April as previously advertised, for the following purposes :—

I. To receive the Report of the Directors, and the Accounts to 30th June 1869.

II. To declare a dividend.

III. To elect Directors in place of Messrs. Kessowjee Naik and Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, who retire by rotation, and to sanction the appointment of Mr. William Nicol, who has joined the Board during the year.

IV. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration; also to determine the remuneration to be made to Mr. G. R. Wilson for auditing the Books of the Company during the past year, he having completed the audit without any assistance from his co-Auditor.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 28th March 1870.

ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from the 4th to the 23rd APRIL 1870, inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 28th March 1870.

NOTICE.—NATIONAL BANK of INDIA (Limited).—Under Telegraphic advice from London a DIVIDEND for the half year ending 31st December last, at the rate of six percent per annum, will be PAYABLE on and after the 1st proximo to the Proprietors registered on the Books of the Bombay Branch on the 8th inst. on production of Share Certificates. J. WINDRAM, Manager.

Bombay, 29th March 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—By direction of the Judge we hereby give NOTICE, that NO FURTHER NOTICES of the FALLING DUE of RENEWAL PREMIUMS on Policies effected with or transferred to this Company WILL BE ISSUED after this date. Any persons assured who may be desirous of tendering Renewal Premiums to us, either in order to keep alive any assumed liability of any other Company, or for any other purpose, should do so at the office, No. 7 Waterloo Place, London.—Dated this 1st day of March 1870.

S. LOWELL PRICE, } Official Liquidators.
JNO. YOUNG, }

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in H. M.'s Dockyard, on THURSDAY, the 7th April 1870, H M's Steamer COROMANDEL, of 1,221 Tons and 250 Horse Power, as she stands on the day of Sale.

Terms of Sale.—The sale of the vessel will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offer is sanctioned by Government, a deposit of 10 per cent is to be immediately paid down at the time of sale, and good security given by the purchasers for the payment of the remainder, which must be paid within eight days after the acceptance of the offer by Government, or the deposit will be forfeited and the vessel resold for the benefit of the State.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieut. late I. N.,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 26th March 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given, that PANDOO MAYAJEE and his wife JANKEE have contracted to SELL to NAGOO PASSOO, all the Fazendary LAND, with the messuage, tenement, or chawl standing thereon, assessed under No. 48, situate on the Foras Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mazagon, and bounded on the east by the property of Hurgowan Chatoor, on the west by the public passage, on the north by the covered drain, and on the south by the property of Toolseyram Santram, and contains by admeasurement in breadth from north to south about 60 feet, and in length from east to west about 70 feet or thereabouts. All persons having any claims, by way of inheritance, mortgage, or otherwise are requested to make the same known, in writing, to the undersigned, within 14 days from this day, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim if there be any.

RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

Bombay, 28th March 1870.

POONA for the RAINS.—A Gentleman, having a larger house in Poona than he requires, will be happy to receive, on moderate terms, for the Rains, a MARRIED LADY and GENTLEMAN without Children, or TWO GENTLEMEN, into his Family.

Reply with real name and address to T 50, at this office.

GENERAL BUSINESS HOUSE FOR LAW AGENCY, SCHEDULE of INSOLVENCY, ARBITRATION, BROKERAGE, CONTRACT, LANDING, and CLEARING, COMMISSION, &c., &c.

FRANCIS AZEVEDO,
No. 1, Bell Lane, Fort.

N.B.—Orders attended to promptly. Sufficient security furnished. Terms exceedingly moderate.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY, APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.

		Rs.	a.
BADHAM'S Celebrated	Wove Flannel Shirts	9	0
BADHAM'S „	Silk and Wool	9	8
BADHAM'S „	Indian Shirt	7	0
BADHAM'S „	French Colored Shirts	65	0 per doz.
BADHAM'S „	White Shirts	60	0 „
BADHAM'S „	Overland Suits	35	0
BADHAM'S „	Travelling Suits	35	0
BADHAM'S „	Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
BADHAM'S „	All Wool Sleeping Suits	18	0
BADHAM'S „	Indian Suits for Sleeping	16	0
BADHAM'S „	Serge Suits	40	0

HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN. By appointment To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

		Rs. a.
GLOVES.	Ladies' "White and Black" Straw and Lavender and most fashionable Colours	2 12 per pair.
GLOVES.	Gent's White Straw and Lavender and the recent new shades	3 0 per pair.
HANDKERCHIEFS. CAMBRIC.	Ladies' Hem Stitched Cambric Handkerchiefs	10 to 15.
	Ladies' Printed Cambric for Morning Dresses	0 12 per yard.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY, HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN, APOLLO HOUSE. BOMBAY.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL MAYO, K.P.

SEASON 1870.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY beg to announce the arrival, Overland, of special selections in their Departments for the above Season.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Fine Brown Cotton Socks, per dozen	12	to 21
BADHAM'S	Superfine ditto ditto	18	to 21
BADHAM'S	Balbriggan embossed Silk	25	
BADHAM'S	Fine Striped and Fancy	14	to 20
BADHAM'S	Mixed Silk and Cotton	25	
BADHAM'S	Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	to 18½
BADHAM'S	Extra Superfine do., Mixed Striped	21	to 24
BADHAM'S	Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20	
BADHAM'S	Ditto Fancy Striped	23	
BADHAM'S	Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	to 45
BADHAM'S	Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring, &c., per pair	3	to 6
BADHAM'S	Celebrated India Gauze Under Vests	4½	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Pants	6	to 8
BADHAM'S	Bathing Drawers, Plain and Fancy Striped	2½	

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Wove Flax, or Prince of Wales Shirting, a new material, absorbing, and comfortable for the Rains	7	
BADHAM'S	Spun Silk, all colours and new patterns	12	
BADHAM'S	Wove Flannel and Printed Shirts	9	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Indispensible	9½	
BADHAM'S	French Printed Shirts	60	to 70
BADHAM'S	Long Cloth Shirts	45	
BADHAM'S	Cambric Linen Fronts and Cuffs	55	to 65
BADHAM'S	Dress Shirts, Plaited and Embroidered Fronts ......each	7	to 30

SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S SCARFS and TIES.	The Zoo	3	0
	The Rotton Row	3	0
	The Bond Street	3	0
	The Latest Novelty	3	0
	The O. K. Thing	3	0
	The Baden Baden	3	0
	The Harrogate	3	0

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Overland Trunks, Patent Sock Steel, Protection Ribbs, with Brass Screws—highly recommended	20	to 30
BADHAM'S	Solid Leather Portmanteaus	50	to 70
BADHAM'S	Railway do.	16	to 30
BADHAM'S	Courier Bags	5	to 12½
BADHAM'S	Real Morocco Courier Bags	10	to 16
BADHAM'S	Clothes Bags	5	to 6
BADHAM'S	Whitney Rugs	12	to 20
BADHAM'S	Scotch Mauds	12	to 34
BADHAM'S	Red Blankets ......per pair	25	

Overland Chairs, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

			Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S NAPLES FELTS.	Falkland, Eglington	Drab latest shape Tall	10	0
	Jerome, Cantab, Isis, Derby, Worthing, Brighton	Drab and Black	7	8
BADHAM'S DRESS HATS.	Falkland, Eglington	The new shape Extra quality	14	0
	Lincoln and Bennett's		16	0

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S	Pall Mall ......per doz.	7	0
BADHAM'S	„ with Tie	7	8
BADHAM'S	Belgium	7	0
BADHAM'S	„ with Tie	7	8
BADHAM'S	Shakspeare	7	0
BADHAM'S	„ with Tie	7	8
BADHAM'S	Regent	7	0
BADHAM'S	Indian	7	0
BADHAM'S	West End improved	7	0
BADHAM'S BRACES AND BELTS.	Guyot's French Brace	2	8
	Ex Long India Rubber	3	0
	United Service	3	0
	Briddle Leather Belts	3	0
	Patent do. do.	3	0

BADHAM'S ANGOLAS RIDING CORDS, VESTINGS AND COATINGS, { Consists of a large assortment of the latest productions, all well shrunk, for Dress, Riding, Shooting and Hunting Suits. Special White Serges for Cricket and Boating. The Goods are obtained from the best manufacturers, and are specially selected for India.

BADHAM'S OVER-LAND KIT. { The attention of Travellers is directed to this important Department. Those passing through Bombay with little time to spare will find every requisite for a sea or land journey ready for use.

ELLWOOD HELMETS. { Hunting, Shooting, Riding, Walking } With patent inner-band, fits any shaped Head. A splendid protection.

BADHAM'S HELMETS. { The new Regulation Helmet bearing the name of Hawkes, patentee, inside 18

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S JEWELLERY.	Gold Solitaires, plain	15	to 30
	do do chased	15	to 30
	do do enameled	16	to 30
	Gold Sleeve Links	18	to 30
	do Shirt Studs	14	to 30
	do Collar Studs	8	to 10
	do Scarf Ring	10	to 15
	do Scarf Pins, latest novelties	10	to 30

A large assortment of Lund's patent Solitaires and Studs, looks equal to solid Gold at half the price.

		Rs.
BADHAM'S LINENS.	Damask Napkins of all sizes	
	Damask Table Clocks to dine four to twenty	
	Gent's Cambric Handkerchiefs	12½ to 25
	Gent's Cambric Handkerchiefs, Gold Border	6½ to 16½
	Gent's French Cambric Photos, a novelty	30

BADHAM and Company,
Indian Hosiers.

Apollo House. Bombay.

MRS. LAKE'S MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT, UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of MILLINERY on HAND, kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS made up.

Orders from Out-stations must be Accompanied by Remittances or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE

Has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, that she has JUST received Overland,

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

as follows, viz :—

LADIES' DRESS BONNETS, Straw Hats for Ladies and Children, Infant's Hoods, Hats, Cloaks, and Pelisses, Babies' Socks.

RICH SILKS, SATINS, and MOIRES, in all Colours. Black and White Silks.

GRENADINES, Tarlatons, Alpaca, Merinos, Linseys, Prints, Muslins, Crepes, Paramatta.

BLACK VELVET, for Dresses.

BALL DRESSES, in all the New Colours.

Satin and Velvet RIBBONS, in the New Colours

VELVETEEN, SILK and S RGE JACQUETTES, LOOSE HOUSE JACQUETTES.

White and Colored PETTICOATS, Muslin and Tulle Bodices, ELIZABETHAN RUFFLES IN SETS.

New PARASOLS, BALL-ROOM FANS, Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Bridal Veils.

Embroidered White PETTICOATS.

GAUZE VEILS, in the New Colours.

BRIDAL WREATHS, BRIDAL DRESSES, and BRIDESMAIDS' DRESSES and WREATHS.

THE NEW LACE FLOUNCING.

The new Dress Improver, French Corsets, Stocking Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons.

Jet and Vulcanite Necklaces, Crosses, Chains, Watch Guards, Combs, Ear-rings and Brooches.

Plaited and Curled Chignons of all shades, Hair Nets.

Christy's Riding Hats for Ladies.

MOURNING of every description.

Buttons, Trimmings, Fringes, Linings, Laces, Blondes, Ve vets, Wreaths, &c., in Great Variety.

KID GLOVES for Ladies and Gentlemen; Ladies' Boots, &c.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA.

December, 1869.

NOTICES.

CASH PRICE LIST.

SOUNDY & COMPANY, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,

BEG to call attention to the reduced prices quoted, and which are for CASH ONLY. To prevent unnecessary correspondence a remittance should accompany orders Illustrated catalogues free by post, on application.

DESPATCH BOXES.

TRAVELLING DESKS, TOURISTS' COMPANIONS, &c. &c. Rs.

The "ALLIANCE" DESPATCH BOX AND WRITING DESK, having three folds or openings, presenting a most convenient slope for writing, and allowing a large space for documents, with the following fittings :—cash book and journal, blotting book, two patent inkstands, a supply of paper and envelopes, ivory rule, paper knife, eraser, penknife, scissors, silver pencil and penholder. In best grained Russia, lined with Morocco, fitted with new patent spring lock, and enclosed in solid leather outer case (size 15½ by 11 by 6½) 108

The "ARMY AND NAVY" DESPATCH BOX, with three folds or openings, fitted with stationery, cutlery, &c., as above, in best Russia, lined with Morocco, new patent spring lock, in solid leather outer case (size 15½ by 11 by 7) 100

The "LADIES" PRESENTATION WRITING OR DESPATCH CASE (size 12 by 9½ by 5), rounded top, covered with green Morocco, gilt Grecian design, lined with satin-wood, sunk handle, long tubular hinges. Mordan's lock and fastenings, all richly gilt and engraved, fitted with best stationery, cutlery, ivory and silver articles, two inkstands, Morocco blotting cases, &c. 84

The "UNIVERSITY" DESPATCH BOX, with writing slope, and tray for stationery, highly finished, in best Russia leather, size 16 inches 84

The "GLADSTONE" DESPATCH BOX, size 14 in. by 10 in. by 7 in. high, a convenient and portable Desk, with ample space for envelopes and paper, fitted with inkstands, pen-tray, blotting book, the opening forming a writing slope, lined with Mahogany, covered with best Roan leather, with Sunk handles 40

TOURISTS' COMPANIONS, OR TRAVELLERS' WRITING CASES.

LARGE OCTAVO TOURISTS' CASES, with safety ink, light box, paper and envelopes, and loose blotting book, size 9½ by 6 by 2½ inches :— Rs.

In Turkey Morocco, lined Roan, gilt double-action lock, or in Russia ......from 18

The STUDENT'S WRITING CASE, octavo, fluted Roan, double-action lock fitted 10

THE ELGIN WRITING CASE ......Cash price 22

The Elgin Writing Case, from its compactness, lightness, and comprehensiveness, supersedes the ordinary despatch boxes and desks in travelling. It is so constructed that it can be expanded and contracted at pleasure. The Elgin Writing Case possesses all the advantages of the Despatch Box, being at the same time only one-third its weight and size. For travelling or campaigning has been pronounced "the best Writing Case ever invented."

TOURISTS' EXPANDING CASE, very compact in arrangement, Russia, lined Roan, with gilt double-action lock 20

TOURISTS' QUARTO CASES, as above, size 11½ by 8½ by 2 inches, in Russia, with gilt double-action locks 36

LADIES' PRESENTATION QUARTO CASES, in Russia, gilt elegant, lined with best French watered silk, gilt handle plates, extra gilt and engraved locks, a superb case for presentation 52

SOLID LEATHER WRITING CASES, FOOLSCAP size, fitted, admirably adapted for Indian use, with double-action lock 30

SOLID LEATHER WRITING CASE, large OCTAVO size, lined French Morocco 21

TRAVELLER'S QARTO WRITING CASE, in French Morocco with lock 10

"AS EASY AS A B C—AS SAMPLE AS 1 2 3."

THE A B C PATENT DESPATCH BOX.

No. 2. 13 inches by 8 inches, and 6½ inches deep, Japanned Tin, with Lock 24
No. 3. 10 inches by 7¼ inches, and 6¼ inches deep, in cloth 8

TRAVELLING or DRESSING BAGS, &c.

For Ladies or for Gentlemen.

Handsomely fitted Bags, fitted with Glass Bottles, with Silvered Tops, Comb and Brushes, Cutlery, &c., with abundance of Room for Sundries or Clothes, forming a most complete and convenient Travelling Companion.

First size, best Morocco, 80 Rs.
Large size, best Morocco, 120 Rs.

Neat Hand BAGS or VALISES for Travelling, in strong Grained Leather ......each from 8

"COURIER" or Travelling Bags with Strap, for Gentlemen ......each from 8

LEATHER WORK-BASKETS of very elegant form, in best Morocco Leather, lined with Silk, finished in the best style, in three sizes beautifully fitted. Rs. 26, Rs. 34, and 38

LEATHER WORK BOXES, fitted, covered Morocco, with Embossed border, very pretty 42

The "TATTING" Companion, baloon shape, Morocco and Silk, fitted 12

Very Elegant Ladies' WORK CASES, in bright Grained Morocco, with sunk handle, lined and fitted 36

ELEGANT CASES, fitted with Instruments, Cutlery, &c., for Ladies' use, in Russia leather 18

Ladies' HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, beautifully finished, in Morocco leather, lined with Silk 12

Ladies' GLOVE BOXES, Morocco, with Gilt mounts 14

Ladies' SCENT CASES, Morocco covered, with three bottles, lock, with spring at the back of the lid 18

DESKS, WRITING SETS, and WORK BOXES

An elegant assortment in Walnut-wood, Rose-wood, and Coromandel-wood, plain or inlaid, or richly ornamented with Metal Mounts in new and elegant styles.

Rs. Rs.
Walnut-wood WRITING DESKS, brass bound, lined with Leather ...... 11 and 16
Walnut Wood ditto, round top, inlaid, 12 and 14 inch ... 20 and 28
REGENCY DESKS, Walnut, inland with Tulip-wood ... 18 and 22

SPLENDIDLY ORNAMENTED ENVELOPE BOXES AND BLOTTERS, EN SUITE,

Suitable for Presentation, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 120 per set

Rs. Rs.
Ladies' WORK BOXES, Walnut-wood, Round top, inlaid with fancy-wood, fitted and lined with Silk ... 10, 15 and 20
Ladies' WORK BOXES, Flat Top, beautifully inlaid ... 22 and 28
Ladies' WORK BOXES, Coromandel-wood, gilt "ROPE" pattern, with Wedgwood Ware Medallion centre
BOOKSLIDES, in solid Walnut, Satin-wood, Amboyna-wood, plain or carved, single or double Slides, each from. 5 to

PLAYING CARDS, CHESS & DRAUGHT BOARDS, &c.

	Per Pack. Rs.	as.	Per Dozen Packs. Rs.	as.
Good serviceable PLAYING CARDS	1	0	10	0
Superior PLAYING CARDS	1	8	15	0
Extra Fine PLAYING CARDS	2	0	20	0
Very Highly Finished PLAYING CARDS	2	8	25	0

THE ROYAL GAME OF BEZIQUE.

Rs. as.
Two Players—Two Packs of Cards, two enamelled Leather Markers, Guide and Rules by Cavendish, contained in an ornamental Cloth-covered Case, complete 4 0
Three Players—Three Packs of coloured Highlander Cards, three enamelled Leather Markers, Guide and Rules by Cavendish, contained in an ornamental Cloth-covered Case, complete 6 0

SOUNDY AND COMPANY, HUMMUM STREET.

"IN VINO VERITAS."

GRAPE-WINE COGNAC.

Warranted the Pure and Unadulterated Product of the BEST GRAPE-WINE from the COGNAC DISTRICTS IN FRANCE.

All the GRAPE-WINE BRANDIES here enumerated are warranted to have been BOTTLED at COGNAC; the chance of adulteration by London, Liverpool, or Glasgow bottling, and the possibility of a mixture with Hamburg or Holland alcoholic abominations, are thereby avoided. The importance of having the Grape-Wine Brandies bottled at Cognac cannot be over-rated.

Many kinds of spirits, distilled from carrots, potatoes, beet-root, damaged malt, rice, the residuum of apples and pears, (after the cider or perry has been drawn off,) and various other distillations mixed with the roots of calamus aromaticu, and sundry chemical flavourings, are sold in India under the names of Brandy, and are in every way injurious to the unoffending consumer.

The Public of India are recommended to adhere to well known celebrated French brands, which can be guaranteed as furnishing

PURE GRAPE-WINE BRANDY, without any chance of people being half poisoned by vile compounds specially made up to deceive the purchaser and to secure large and extortionaty profits.

SOUNDY & Co., Bombay, can, for cash only supply the following celebrated Brandies at the moderate rates quoted, and are prepared to vouch that all are of

PURE GRAPE-WINE EXTRACTION, and are perfectly free from any extraneous additions whatever

BEST GRAPE-WINE BRANDIES.

(Warranted Cognac Bottled.)

	Per Dozen Rs.
DENIS MOUNIE'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY	23
EXSHAW'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY No. 1	24
EXSHAW'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY No. 2	23
HENNESSY'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY	23
KLASEREI'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY (Fine Cognac)	22
KLASEREI'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY (Pale "In vino veritas" Brand)	22
* KLASEREI'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY (Vieux Cognac)	36

* An exceptional product. Originally of the highest flavour and character, its careful preservation in bulk for eighteen years has gradually imparted to it a Tone and Softness which render it a superb Brandy. For an Invalid, or for any highly organised palate demanding great delicacy of flavour as well as wholesome stimulant, this Brandy cannot be surpassed.

MARTELL'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY	23
PINET CASTILLON'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY	23
JULES ROBINS'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY	23

The close uniformity of the prices for these noted, pure, and well-tried brands, will show that PURE GRAPE-WINE BRANDY can be purchased at the moderate rates annexed for cash payment.

To save all unnecessary correspondence, it may be stated that SOUNDY & Co.'s terms are strictly for Cash. There can be no reason why just and honourable paymasters should be mulcted to make up for the defaults of those who will not or cannot pay, or who require indefinite credit.

NEW INDIA SOLID PIANOFORTES

Full Compass, Square, admirable tone, touch, and finish, thoroughly secured, manufactured throughout of solid Mahogany. From Rs. 575 each.

SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE.

Rs. 850 each.

HARMONIUMS.

From Rs. 110 to Rs. 850 each.

SOUNDY and Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

THE advertisement about the Elphinstone Land Co.'s Meeting excited the mar.:et in the morning, but at noon many sellers came forward to realize increased prices, consequently it closed dull at the quoted rates.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10-6
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-4
Carolas	,,	290
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	106-1
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196-76

CALCUTTA.—23RD MARCH, 1870.

Government Securities.—In 4 per cents. a small lot sold at Rs. 94-12, and several larger lots at Rs. 94-14 or 5-4 to 5-2 discount. Public Works 5 per cents. and 4½ per cents changed hands at Rs. 102-12. A good amount of 5 per cents of 1856-57 was placed at Rs. 107-0.

Considerable amounts of East Indian Railway Stock were bought yesterday and to-day, at Rs. 246 per £20.

At the half-yearly meeting of shareholders in the India General Steam Navigation Co., to-day, a dividend of Rs. 20 per share or at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum was declared.
—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 28.

Boswell, Captain, 104th Fusiliers, on duty, from Poona.
Wodehouse, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from Khamgaon.
Butler, Cornet, 5th Lancers, on duty, from England.
Davis, Lieutenant, 7th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Poona.
Wilson, Captain, 7th Regiment N. I., from sick leave, from England.
Strong, Captain, 10th Bengal Lancers, from sick leave, from England.
Aldworth, Lieutenant, 49th Regiment, on sick leave, from Deesa.
Bates, Lieutenant Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Trevelyan, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Smith, Captain, Bombay Royal Engineers, from sick leave, from England.
McMurdo, General, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 28.

Style, Surgeon Major, Medical Department, from leave, to Kurrachee.
Wallace, Colonel, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.
Duck, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.
Joseph, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Cuningham, Lieutenant, Jacob's Rifles, to rejoin, to Jacobabad.
Carpendner, Lieutenant and Adjutant, 2nd Sind Horse, to rejoin, to Jacobabad.
Raikes, Captain, 105th Light Infantry, on leave, to England.
Morse, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Matheran.
Boult, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, to Deolalee.
Langtry, Captain, 15th Hussars, on duty to Deolalee.
Graves, Captain, Medical Staff Corps, on sick leave, to England.
Duck, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.
Waterhouse, Lieutenant, 12th Bengal Cavalry, on furlough, to England.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 12th March 1870.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant R. P. Saunders to be Captain, from the 23rd of December 1869.

11th Foot.—Major T. B. Tuite to be Lieutenant-Colonel, from the 31st December 1868.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions, subject to approval by Her Majesty:—

19th Foot.—Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) E. Chippindall, C B., to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase, vice Jennings, deceased. Dated 7th March 1870.

Captain E. N. Kindersley to be Major, without purchase, vice Chippindall, promoted. Dated 7th March 1870.

Lieutenant Beauchamp Colclough to be Captain, without purchase, vice Kindersley, promoted. Dated 7th March 1870.

106th Foot.—Lieutenant Mowbray Letson Elliot to be Captain, vice Caldecot, deceased. Dated 28th February 1870.

Ensign Cathcart Dempster to be Lieutenant, vice Elliot, promoted. Dated 28th February 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

92nd Foot.—Major S. D. White, of the Staff Corps, to be Interpreter. Dated 7th March 1870.

12th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant J. H. Green, 1st Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as Adjutant, vice Moore, on furlough. Dated 7th March 1870.

Lieutenant E. L. Durand, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 1st Squadron Subaltern, vice Green, officiating as Adjutant. Dated 7th March 1870.

19th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Thompson, Second in Command 15th Native Infantry, to officiate as Commandant, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Stafford. Dated 5th March 1870.

31st Native Infantry.—Captain F. Tweddell, General List, Infantry, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, as a special case, vice Bernard, who has vacated on promotion. Dated 7th March 1870.

34th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant E. S. Cooke, officiating Quartermaster, to be Quartermaster, vice Howey, who vacates on promotion. Dated 5th March 1870.

38th Native Infantry—Lieutenant F. L. Graves, Royal Artillery, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Goldney, appointed Quartermaster. Dated 7th March 1870.

Landour Convalescent Depot.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. Bunny, of the Royal Artillery, to be Commandant, vice Chippindall, who vacates on promotion to the Command of the 2nd Battalion 19th Foot. Dated 8th March 1870.

Major H. L. C. Bernard, Staff Corps, having vacated his appointment of 1st Wing Subaltern 31st Native Infantry, on promotion, is posted to Peshawur for general duty.

Captain S. B. Home, General List, Infantry, recently returned from sick leave to Europe, is posted to the 43rd Native Infantry, for duty.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee on the dates specified:—

On the 2nd February 1870.

Ensign J. Reid, 1st Bn. 14th Foot.

On the 7th February 1870.

Private A. Muir, 11th Hussars.
Lieutenant A. D. M'Arthur, Royal Engineers.
Colour Sergeant J. Tuck, 2nd Bn. 19th Foot.
Lieutenant B. H. Pollard, 96th Foot.
Ensign E. R. Berkeley, 96th Foot.
Lieutenant H. M. Compigné, 106th Foot.
Assistant Surgeon C. W. Calthrop, Indian Med Estabt.
Assistant Surgeon G. McB. Davis, M.D., Indian Med. Establishment.
Assistant Surgeon R. C. Sanders, M.B., Indian Med. Establishment.
Assistant Surgeon E. Sanders, Indian Med. Establishment.
Assistant Surgeon K. P. Gupta, M.B., Indian Med. Establishment.
Assistant Surgeon A. Wood, M.B., Indian Med. Establishment.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Colonel J. F. Pennycuick, C.B., (D Battery, 8th Brigade,) to Nynee Tal, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Captain (Brevet Major) T. E. Hughes, (No 5 Battery 25th Brigade,) to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant R. McG. Stewart, (Instructor in Gunnery 24th Brigade), to Dalhousie, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

1st Foot (2nd Battalion).—Lieutenant H. H. Yarde, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

2nd Foot (1st Battalion.)—Captain W. Stevens, to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

14th Foot (1st Battalion.)—Captain G. H. Cope, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Ensign M. Wyatt, to remain in Calcutta, on medical certificate, and to enable him to rejoin, from the 30th December 1869 to the first February 1870, in extension of privilege leave.

21st Foot (2nd Battalion).—Lieutenant Colonel E. A. T. Steward, from the 1st December 1869 to the 5th February 1870, in extension, to enable him to join on the expiration of his leave to England.

36th Foot.—Lieutenant J. L. Rose, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, to appear before a medical board.

79th Foot.—Lieutenant J. Busfeild, to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

85th Foot.—Captain G. W. Smith, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving Lahore, to appear before a medical board.

95th Foot.—Surgeon W. L. Farmer, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

108th Foot.—Captain G. B. Stokes, to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Bengal Infantry.—Colonel G. Strangways, (doing duty at Mooltan), to Mussoorie, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs, under the furlough rules of 1868.

British Medical Staff.—Staff Assistant Surgeon R. P. McAtevy, to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Medical Department.—Surgeon Major W. Peskett, (since deceased,) to remain at Calcutta, under medical treatment, from the 24th September 1869 to the 12th March 1870.

Veterinary Department.—Veterinary Surgeon M. J. Marshall, to Calcutta, from the 22nd February to the 22nd March, to appear before a medical board.

PROBATIONERS FOR THE STAFF CORPS.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 11th March 1870.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 933, dated 12th October 1865, published at page 215 of Standing General Orders of 1865, the following letter from the Government of India, in the Military department, to the Adjutant General, No. 857, dated 22nd February 1870, is published for information:—

"With reference to your letter No. 1800, of the 17th instant, I am desired to acquaint you, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, that there is no objection to the appointment of * * *, who has passed the higher standard examination in the native languages, to a probationary appointment with a Native regiment, whenever such an appointment may be available.

"2. I am desired to remark that under existing rules, young officers of British regiments who have passed the lower standard only, are only considered eligible for appointment as probationer to Native corps, provided that there are not sufficient officers available who have passed by the second or higher standard; and to suggest, for the consideration of the Commander-in-Chief, whether under present circumstances it would not be desirable if His Excellency were to issue a General Order calling attention to this, in order to obviate disappointment to officers who may have passed by the lower standard only, and may be seeking admission to the Staff Corps." (G. G. O. No. 933, dated 12th October 1865.)

3. With regard to the above, and to the fact that there is at present no demand for Probationers for the Staff Corps, the latter body being now sufficient to meet the calls of Government and of the Commander-in-Chief in India, it is hereby notified that, until further orders, only such applicants for the Staff Corps will be recorded as Probationers who have passed the higher standard in Hindoostanee.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Candia (s)	Blake	Suez, Mar. 14.
	Marian Moore	Dickson	Shields, Nov. 8.
	Annie	Baker	Rangoon, Feb. 18.
	Dauphine	Blanchett	Mauritius, Jan. 29.
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Dupuy	Goa, Mar. 24.
	City of Cashmere	Bryce	Glasgow, Dec. 21.
	H. M. S. May Frere.	——	Rutnagherry, Mar. 27.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Houghton Tower	Murray	Diamond Island.
	Fleur de Lis	Thomson	New South Wales.
	Michael Scott	Llewellin	Calcutta.
	Matheran	Davies	Callao.
	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Kurrachee.
	Tilly (s)	Hanna	Veerawul, &c.
	Neera (s)	Hanscom	Aden and Suez.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—

Ship Queen of the Lake, Scobie, to Rangoon.
Ship Lady McDonald, Kennedy, to Diamond Island.
Ship Mornington, Roberts, to Callao.
Ship British Consul, Reymonds, to Calcutta.
Barque Teesdale, Scarrow, to Malabar Coast.
Schooner Mahi, Nacoda, to Cochin and Colombo.

The steamer Abyssinia, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, began to load yesterday.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 23 Stonehouse ....Bley ....London, Nov 28
Godavery (s) ....Girard ....Galle, Mar 17

DEPARTURE.

Mar. 23 Nepaul .... —— ...... ——

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.—The Public are informed that the THROUGH PASSENGER TRAINS between BOMBAY and JUBBULPORE will COMMENCE RUNNING on FRIDAY, 1st April, next. For particulars of time, &c., see the separate Notice of this date as to Alterations of Trains.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 28th March 1870.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

KENNEDY—March 26th, at Mhow, the wife of Captain G. H. Kennedy, 3rd N. I., of a son.

PHILLIPS—March 24th, at Mahie Kanta District, the wife of Captain Marshall Phillips, of a son.

DEATHS.

AZEVEDO—March 27th, at Back Bay Road, of fever, the infant of Mrs. and Mr. Azevedo, aged 3½ months.

COHEN—March 27th, at Parell, of dentition, Edith Maud Mary, fourth daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Cohen, aged 11½ months.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

HALL—March 17th, at Malta, Richard Hall, Esq., M.D., Army Medical Staff and late of the 33rd Regiment and 7th Dragoon Guards.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

DAUNT—March 12th, at Waltair, the wife of Major Daunt, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

PHILLIPS—March 21st, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Phillips, 3rd Light Cavalry, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1870.

As it is matter of common street talk, we may as well state that the Government have at length sent to Major-General Gordon due notice that he has been suspended from the command of the Poona Division, pending, we presume, a reference home. The Government cannot wish, nor will it, indeed, be possible to keep secret so grave a matter. The subject touches the interest of every military man, since any man may be treated in the same way; and it will be necessary that the reasons for the suspension, as well as the facts of the special case on which action has been taken, should be placed before the world. This is all the more essential because, in the opinion of military circles, no doubt more or less informed on the merits of the dispute, General Gordon has been sacrificed to a want of tact, ability, and insight on the part of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army; an opinion all the more remarkable when it is remembered that General Gordon has never been what is called in the army a "popular" officer. At this stage of the question we deliberately withhold our own judgment on its merits. In making the above statement respecting military opinion, we are only stating a fact which, among others, should operate as a reason for bringing the whole case before the public tribunal. For every one has an interest in the just administration of military affairs, just as every one pays taxes, and heavy unfair taxes, too. Whatever His Excellency in Council may think, it is no light thing to suspend from his command a Major-General commanding a Division, and probably that lofty body felt its responsibility quite as keenly as any one outside the charmed circle. Nor is it only the gravity of the incident, as an act of state, that commends it to public notice—to public approval or public censure; for in this case, even if not in others, there *is* a public to be satisfied, or dissatisfied, to the advantage or detriment of the governing authority. There are other reasons. The official competency of many persons is involved, since, after such a serious event, it is desirable to form an opinion how far the army is properly managed, especially by the head-quarter staff, high and low, who exercise such a powerful influence on the well-being of the whole force, and especially on the fortunes of officers subjected to their rule and governance, within the limits of law and regulation. If we mistake not, a very nice question of discipline, affecting the scope of authority enjoyed by superior commanding officers and the Quarter Master General's department, will have to be once for all decisively settled, if, indeed, it had not been settled already, by a reference, in former days, to an authority deemed sufficient, yet recently either forgotten or disregarded. For all these reasons it is highly politic that the formal nature of the charge and the facts by which it is supported, with no more delay than decorum requires, should be placed before what we in India call the public—meaning the services and outside persons interested in the just conduct of affairs.

THE Earl of Clarendon, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, was never remarkable for the strength of his political backbone; but we suppose the responsibility of accepting the new Chinese Treaty must be shared by his colleagues in the Cabinet equally with himself. Unless we are to assume that political reasons influenced the British Ministry in determining the course it has adopted, we should regard that course as a striking example of a yielding to sentimental considerations in the field of diplomacy which is becoming a British characteristic. How long an empire can be held together by a preference for the quasi sentimental and philanthropic treatment of affairs is the problem which Liberals, and Tories also, are trying to solve. In negotiating the treaty Sir Rutherford Alcock took Chinese morals under his protection—a novelty that of the first water. In giving reasons why it should be upheld Lord Clarendon, and few men could be better fitted for the task, glorified the treaty because it was a voluntary agreement and not the fruit of pressure—as if men could believe that our occupations of Canton and Pekin, our possession of Hongkong, and our squadron on the China station, had suddenly ceased to influence a Chinese Government. His implied comparison between the negotiation of a treaty with China and a similar operation carried on between England and France or any other civilized state, cannot have been seriously intended, because Lord Clarendon cannot believe that the Celestial Empire in its relations with the United Kingdom stands upon a footing in any way comparable to that on which we stand towards the French Empire. We have little reason to believe that the Chinese Government would have made or would make any concessions to the Western nations, did they not fear their armed strength, while the bare notion of compulsion would suffice to prevent the initiation much less conclusion of any treaty with France.

We may, however, tolerate the experiment which is about to be made, if for nothing else, for the political reason that it is undesirable to shake the confidence—such as it is—of the Chinese in our representatives. Perhaps the moral effect of discrediting an agent, and that agent one so experienced as Sir Rutherford Alcock, would outweigh the commercial effects that may follow from a treaty which exacts so much that is definite, and offers so much that is doubtful and indefinite. The levy of duties at the ports is certain, inevitable, but there is no such security that the interior transit duties will not be levied. We have no ground for believing that the Imperial Government can keep its word; none that it possesses the power to do so; still less that the provisions of the clause will not be skilfully and systematically evaded, that the pledge will be kept to the ear and not broken to the hope. The confidence we repose is onesided; but the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Minister at Pekin believe, despite the proverb and universal experience, that a silk purse *can* be made out of a sow's ear.

The main subject, affecting India so deeply, the China merchants did not include in their remonstrance. "The memorialists themselves," said Lord Clarendon, "pass by the question of the increased duty on opium as one rather affecting the revenues of India than the interests in this country and"—therefore, he, with great comfort to himself, passed it by altogether. For our parts we do not understand how the China merchants can dissociate their interests so completely from those of British India. Nor can we quite comprehend why a Foreign Minister, who has agreed to omit or modify one considerable article of the treaty, should, from fear of injuring the position of British agents in China, refrain from omitting another—certainly, not less important in its bearing on the financial welfare of this country. "One important article," says the *Economist*—"that which binds us not to take the benefit of any concessions to one country unless upon the conditions under which the concession is granted—which would have placed our commercial interests at the mercy of every other foreign power, is to be abandoned." This resolution, the writer very justly remarks, "discredits our envoy very much, for he argues very strenuously in his despatch in favour of the clause, though the Government are obliged to give it up as indefensible." Then why not have omitted the opium clause which places a large part of the Indian revenue at the mercy of the Chinese Government? That clause has nothing to recommend it but some vague talk about the possible improvement of Chinese morality, at some undefined date. And it is negotiated at a time when Indian grown opium is exposed not only to the competition of exports from foreign countries, but to the more formidable rivalry of the native product. We must say that the British Government has shown a disregard of British interests in dealing with this treaty, and it would be proper that the public should know whether future treaties, not only with China, but with other powers, are to be governed by the fanciful philanthropy which seems to have animated Sir Rutherford Alcock in his negotiations. If so the Foreign Office should be denominated Department for the Suppression of Vice and the Promotion of Virtue in Foreign Lands. Lord Clarendon will not make a bad High Priest to begin with.

As we have stated elsewhere, formal notice of his suspension has been communicated to Major-General Gordon, and the name of his successor in the ad-interim command must shortly appear. In the ordinary course of things Brigadier-General Addison would be directed to assume command; but we hear that Colonel Raines, senior Colonel in the Presidency, is not unlikely to obtain the appointment. Major-General Gordon, we are told, will continue to receive upwards of Rs. 1,000 a month, and, for a limited period, or until some decision is taken, he will be free to go where he pleases. Altogether a very curious state of things!

IN a paragraph yesterday, intended to mention the arrival of the 59th at Mhow on the 18th, 59th was by a misprint made the 95th.

THE "Lucknow Times" was perfectly right in stating that Mr. Saunders had gratified the public of that city with some curious feats of legerdemain, but, it appears, was ludicrously wrong in stating that the artist in question was Mr. Saunders, the Resident of Hyderabad.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL STOCK, commanding the Bombay District, commenced the spring inspection of the head quarter wing 95th Regiment, stationed at Colaba under the command of Colonel Raines, C.B., yesterday morning. The review parade of the regiment will take place at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE personage now at Cabul styled in some quarters "the Turkish Envoy," is in reality, says the "Pioneer," no such thing. He is a native of Bokhara, who has resided for some time in Turkey, and who on his return to his native country was allowed to take charge of the Sultan's answer to the Ameer's letter of 1866, and of a present for the latter. He has, however, no credentials from the Porte to give him the character of envoy.

SIRDAR MAHOMED YAKOOB KHAN, the second son of the Ameer, who has been for some time in a species of disgrace, has, we read, made a full submission to his father, and his apologies have been accepted. It is very doubtful, however, whether this reconciliation will induce the Ameer to relent from his evident intention of constituting his youngest son, Sirdar Abdoola Khan, heir to his throne. The mother of the latter has a predominating influence over the Ameer.

THE following troops are expected to arrive here on the 8th April by H. M. S. troopship Euphrates:—H. M.'s 83rd Regiment, under the command of Colonel Hankey; strength as follows: 39 officers, 6 ladies, 8 children, 920 men, 53 women 85 children. The regiment will be landed at the Carnac Bunder on the morning of the day after arrival, and will be despatched by wings in two special trains to Poona, reaching that station at 6 o'clock P.M. and 7-15 P.M. respectively.

ACCORDING to "Indian Public Opinion" the troops at Jutta, on the Tank frontier, have been moved forward to the advanced post of Kot Kirgi, since at Girnee a depth of seventy-five feet had been reached with no signs of water. The force occupied the advance post on the 17th where the works are now being carried on. Kot Kirgi is situated on a small plateau overlooking the Tank Pass and commanding the stream which runs on to Tank. There will therefore be no difficulty regarding water supply at Girnee.

PRINCE ALFRED has honoured the people of Madras by planting an Australian pine in their Park with his own royal hand. We are told by a local chronicler that H. R. H. "appeared no 'prentice hand at the work of gardening, for he handled the implement with much skill." It is gratifying to be able to add practical gardening to the list of his accomplishments. The "implement" of course is to be preserved. It bears an inscription—"With this spade His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh planted a tree in the People's Park, Madras."

BY the promotion to Major-General and Colonel Commandant Royal Artillery of Colonel G. J. L. Buchanan, 8th Brigade R.A., in the Bengal Presidency, Colonel C. T. Franklin, C. B., 6th Brigade R.A. and Commanding R.A. in the Mhow Division, received promotion to a Regimental Colonel, and will be transferred to Commanding R.A. in Colonel Buchanan's stead at Lucknow. Lieut.-Colonel W. L. Dumaresq, 6th Brigade R.A., will become Commanding R.A. in the Mhow Division on the departure of Colonel Franklin, C. B., for Lucknow.

THE following episode of the Duke's visit to Benares is described by a correspondent of *The Times*:—

"The boys and girls of the native schools of the district were collected in the garden of the Rajah's palace for examination by the local inspector. The examiner gave as dictation in Hindustani words to this effect—'Here are come to visit you the son of the great Queen, the Empress of Hindustan, and the Viceroy, the Lord Mayo. See how great and noble they are, and yet how plainly they are dressed. What do you think of them?' The one reply that was translated to us taken at random, was—'We are glad to behold these great men. The British are our gods; there are no rulers like the British, and happy are the people who are governed by them.'"

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF 4TH MARCH.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s Candia, Captain William Blake, arrived in harbour about 7 o'clock yesterday morning with the English mail of the 4th inst. The Candia left Suez at 1 A.M. on the 14th March, arrived at Aden at 2 45 P.M. on the 20th, and left on the same day at 10-30 P.M. for Bombay. She brings the following passengers:—

From Southampton—Captain Trevelyan, Miss Price, Miss Macintire, Messrs F G Palmer, J Cox, H Brackstone, R Glen, A Lister, Guyther, Butler, and R Hawkins, and General McMurdo's nurse and child.

From Marseilles—General and Mrs McMurdo, two Misses McMurdo, Colonel and Mrs Mercer, Colonel Bates, Major Girdlestone, Captain and Mrs Strong, Captain A R Wilson, Captain F Smith, Captain Irwine, Mr and Mrs Maccall (for Shanghai), Miss Vercoe, Miss D'Aguilar, Messrs G Stone, L Fletcher, F Wilson, Goad, C Wilson, and Vivian.

The Candia experienced fine weather during the passage. The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Mooltan and China were at Suez when the Candia left. Also the troopship Malabar and steamer Krishna, and two steamers belonging to the Telegraph Construction Company waiting to lay shore end. On the passage the Candia spoke the following vessels:—On March 15, the steamers Hibernia and Chiltern (the latter paying out cable), off the Brothers; on March 16, lat. 23 N., long. 37 E., the s. s. Golconda and troopship Euphrates; on March 19, lat. 14 N., long. 42·40 E., the s. s. Mongolia and Austrian Lloyds' steam ship Apis; on March 20, off Perim, the s. s. Sumatra; do., lat. 12·20 N., long. 44·20 E., the s. s. Nubia; the s. s. Great Eastern was at Aden; on March 27, lat. 18·10 N., long. 69·45 E., s. s. Baroda.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 4TH MARCH.

THE Board of Trade returns for the year and month ending the 31st December last were issued on Monday. Of course they are not very interesting now, so much of what is most important in several branches of our foreign commerce having been published at various intervals within the last two months. But the totals, grouped under different headings, are nevertheless not without instruction, particularly as the present returns, to which such time has been devoted, are presumably more correct than usual. The broad results are favourable both for the month and the year. The declared value of our exports in December last was £15,594,978 against £14,638,990 in December 1868 and £13,252,593 in December 1867; for the year the totals were as follows—£190,045,230, £179,677,812 and £180,961,923, in 1869, 1868 and 1867, respectively. December shows, as was to be expected, a revival in the export of cotton manufactures—the quantity of yarn having been 16,588,053 lbs. against 14,003,698 lbs. in the same month of 1868, and 15,374,109 lbs. in December 1867—manufactures being 261,322,475 yards, against 2,38,743,046 yards in December 1868, and 262,613,030 yards in December 1867. Of these amounts, the proportions to Bombay were—yarn, 359,368 lbs., 599,660 lbs., 462,600 lbs. in December 1869, 1868, and 1867, respectively—piece goods 10,592,661 yards, 18,601,781 yards, and 15,698,773 yards in December 1869, 1868 and 1867. The particulars for the whole year are—yarn 3,618,923 lbs., 6,001,690 lbs. and 4,161,965 lbs. in 1869, 1868 and 1867 respectively; piece goods 143,769,101 yards: 236,850,577 yards; and 113,017,924 yards; in 1869, 1868 and 1867. The declared value of all exports to Bombay and Sind in the twelve months of each year was £5,195,266 last year, against £7,029,975 in 1868 and £6,079,267 in 1867. To the whole of India the declared value of our exports shows a reduction of 25 per cent. last year from the amount in each of the two years preceding.

The return for January was out yesterday, and it too is favourable. The exports for that month represented a value of £13,923,185, against £13,621,114 in January 1869, and £12,252,688 in January 1868. The export of cotton yarn was, in quantity, 13,632,531 lbs. against 15,081,346 lbs. in January 1869, and 15,694,203 lbs. in January 1868. Of this the proportion to Bombay was 234,100 lbs., 362,300 lbs., and 461,300 lbs. in January 1870, 1869 and 1868 respectively. The export of piece goods of all kinds was 229,297,332 yards, 233,131,122 yards, 217,666,029 yards, in January 1870, 1869 and 1868 respectively. The proportion to Bombay was 7,504,175 yards in January last, against 14,372,022 yards in the corresponding month of 1869, and 9,703,754 yards in January 1868. The import of raw cotton was 794,102 cwts. in January last against 366,001 cwts. in January 1869, and 193,174 cwts. in January 1868. The increase is wholly from the United States, from which we seem to have received 553,532 cwts. in January last against only 193,116 cwts. in January 1869. From British India there was a falling off, the totals being 42,180 cwts., 91,103 cwts., and 33,357 cwts. in January 1870, 1869 and 1868 respectively.

Another of the winding-up cases arising from the Albert failure has been decided by Vice-Chancellor James this week. The society was the Merchant's and Tradesmen's Mutual Assurance; it had in February 1858 transferred its assets and liabilities to the Bank of London and National, which in September of the same year was amalgamated with the Albert. The policy had been effected in 1853, and the assured died in 1868. A petition was presented in the usual way for winding up. The Vice-Chancellor dismissed it, on the ground that the Merchant's and Tradesmen's was a mutual society with a common fund, and that after the transference of that to the Bank of London no one member had a right to make a claim against any other policy or shareholder in it, whatever his remedies might be against the Bank of London. There had been, he declared, the most complete "novation" that could possibly be established. This case is another illustration of the infinite diversity of circumstance attending such amalgamations, and of the nice points on which a judicial decision hangs. According to Vice-Chancellor James' judgment, every mutual insurance society should be deemed to be finally extinct when it has been absorbed. Yet I daresay we shall find other cases with certain peculiarities that will modify that dictum.

An advertisement from the liquidators of the Albert Company appeared on Wednesday, notifying that no further notices of the falling due of renewal premiums would be issued after that date. Any persons desirous of tendering renewal premiums either in order to keep alive any assured liability of any other company or for any other purpose, should do so at the office, 7 Waterloo Place. A sitting to settle the list of contributories of this luckless society was held on Tuesday before the Chief Clerk, but not much progress was made. The solicitor for the liquidation proposed to take the dividend warrant list of 10th January 1869 as the starting point, holding that all who accepted dividends on that, the last occasion when one was declared, must be taken as *ipso facto* shareholders. The applications for exemption are however numerous, and the settlement of the contributing list will be a very tedious business.

At Vice Chancellor Stuart's chambers on Wednesday an application was made by Mr. James Cooper, the official liquidator of the London, Bombay and Mediterranean Bank, relative to a further dividend. Already 2s. 6d. in the pound has been paid on debts to the amount of £154,000, and there are disputed claims to the amount of £32,000. Mr Cooper proposed a further dividend of 1s. in the pound. In answer to the Chief Clerk it was stated that the available assets might realize £100,000. The dividend was approved, and the Chief Clerk said that the matter would go before the Vice Chancellor merely *pro forma*.

There is little discussion now about the Suez Canal here, though the agents and representatives of the company try very hard to keep up our interest in it by constant reports of its success. The latest specimen of this is a report of the steamer Brazilian having passed through without difficulty, though she had one of the largest cargoes ever known—13,000 bales of cotton and 2,500 of wool. She is announced to return by the same route, leaving Liverpool on the 31st of the present month. Several lines of steamers are being organized here and on the Continent for the Eastern trade by that route, but the present outward rates of freight and the scarcity of cargo combined with low rates homeward are not inducements to owners to do much. From Austria we hear that the South Austrian Lombardo-Venetian and other railway companies have agreed on a uniform reduced through rate for goods to be shipped to the East from Trieste *via* the Canal. The freight from Trieste per steamers to Bombay is fixed at £3·10 per ton, and the second steamer from port to port will be despatched on the 7th of next month by the Austrian Lloyd's. The other rates are to be 1½ per cent for money and valuables, and for second class passengers, £12·5 to Suez, £25 to Aden, £40 to Bombay. These fares include provisions. A week or two ago I mentioned some facts I had been told from a good source as to the views of the Austrian Government with reference to a port in the Adriatic. If the Empire is to do much in trade with the East by large steamers through the Suez Canal, a more commodious and a safer harbour than Trieste is indispensable, and I stated at that time that one on the Dalmatian coast, Cattaro or Spalato, the latter preferably, would probably be fixed upon, a branch of the state railway being constructed from Laybach through the heart of Dalmatia, for commercial not less than strategical reasons. I now learn from the same excellent source that the Emperor Francis Joseph will shortly proceed on a tour through Dalmatia, the insurrection in which has been completely subdued, to inspect the natural resources of the country and the seaports of Cattaro and Spalato, with the view of facilitating commercial intercourse with the Mediterranean and the East. The recent financial disasters at Vienna and elsewhere will check any attempt on a large scale at an early date, but I believe the Emperor not less than Count Beust has set his heart on the project.

A heavy failure, accompanied with peculiar incidents, has been announced from Cracow. Messrs. Kirchmager and Son of that city suspended, with liabilities which were at first given at £600,000, but which later accounts reduce to about half that figure, with assets of about £150,000. After the failure, from some circumstances which had transpired, orders were given to arrest Mr. Vincent Kirchmager, the principal partner, but he succeeded in escaping. The plant of the well known Polish newspaper, the 'Czas,' which was the property of the firm, has been, it is stated, confiscated on the requisition of Count Adam Potocki, a large creditor.

Another case of difficulty was freely talked about in the City yesterday, though the name has not yet found its way into print. It is that of an Honourable Baronet, a member of Parliament, formerly in the Cavalry and a survivor of the gallant charge at Balaklava. He is quite young, being now, I understand, only 35, but at his majority he came into possession of a fortune computed at £600,000, which he has since managed to dissipate, not on the turf but in the city. That is the story at least. He is brother-in-law to a certain well known speculative promoter who once was in business for a few years in India, and who afterwards pitched his tent not many yards from Throgmorton Street and dwelt there with so much profit to himself that he was able only last year to exchange it for the *habitat* and style of a Highland chieftain. The rich and martial baronet has been less successful in the handling of his cards; he went at it in good style, it is true, "*c'est magnifique, mais ce n'est pas la guerre*"—it was magnificent, but it wasn't speculation—it was a splendid attack on Pandemonium and all its imps, where triumph was hardly possible and defeat was ruin. I know, as every one much about the city could hardly help doing, that Sir —— had invested much money in bad ventures. For instance in the case of that monstrous *fiasco*, the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, he figured as a very large holder, having taken part in the investigation that was made into its affairs. There were other similar instances, and in short the gallant baronet seems to have gone out of his way to pick up all the rubbish that was to be had. The immediate cause of his present embarrassments is said to be some connection with speculative contracts. I suppose it is possible that an open failure may be avoided, but resignation of his seat is pretty certain to take place soon.

Other suspensions are M. Constantinidi, of Liverpool, liabilities small; H. M. Brazil, manufacturer, Harwich, near Bolton; T. D. Dixon, manufacturer, Leeds; John Cooper, corn merchant, Dundee; Peter Jackson, manufacturer, Ancoats. At a meeting yesterday of the creditors of Goodbehere, Gaine & Co., hardware merchants, of St. Martin's Lane, Cannon Street, a statement of affairs presented by the receiver under the bankruptcy showed that the liabilities were £25,339, and the assets £10,460. A composition of 6s. in the pound, payable in equal instalments at 6, 12, and 18 months, was offered, and will be decided upon at another meeting a fortnight hence. This case afforded a very good illustration of the working of the new Bankruptcy Act, the leading features of which, as your readers are no doubt aware, is the control given to creditors over their own property. In the present case I could not help being struck with the gain to the estate. The accounts, all of which I went over from curiosity, were made out with admirable clearness by a firm of accountants, and showed at a glance the whole course of trading for the past six or seven years—gross profits, trade and personal expenses, with the result each year, and the net deficiency at the close. No such statement could or would have been compiled by the official assignees who used to meddle with and muddle away the property that came into their hands. The business of "receiver" of a bankrupt estate, acting under the supervision of a committee of creditors, will now become a regular profession, and accountants will find it quite worth their while to vie with each other in realizing an estate favourably.

Since my last there has been a panic and a downward run in telegraph shares, and a subsequent recovery. Speculators oversold and had to buy back with the result that yesterday Anglo-Mediterranean bounded up 1½ from the lowest point and others in proportion. As formerly pointed out by me, the excessive inflation in such shares as British-Indian and Falmouth-Malta was absolutely mischievous, and when the reaction came, all alike, the soundest as well as the newest, suffered. The market is now in a healthier state.

Cotton has been drooping all the week, arrivals at the American ports continuing more freely than any one had anticipated. But I think that when the receipts once begin to fall off now, the decrease will be very sudden, facilities of transport having probably enabled the Americans to hurry forward at the outset a larger supply than usual.

POLITICAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 4TH MARCH.

THE opposition to the Colonial policy of the present Government has shrunk into very small proportions. Brought to the test of actual and serious discussion in the House of Commons, the hazy views of the gentlemen who had it all their own way, during the recess, in declaiming at public meetings on the advantages of State aid to emigration, have been proved to represent no principle that statesmen of any party could adopt as an article of their political creed, and to be in fact merely the vain imaginings of some estimable but not very clear-headed philanthropist. The Conservative newspapers have affected great indignation at Mr. Gladstone's cold-blooded indifference to the sufferings of the people, and his utter want of what may be called imperial, as opposed to "parochial," patriotism; but the Conservative leaders in the Lower House prudently abstained on Tuesday night from speaking or voting in favour of Mr. Torrens's motion to create a new poor-rate for the benefit of needy emigrants, nor do they show the least anxiety to listen to the imploring voice of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and accept the mission that journal would good-naturedly thrust upon them, of crushing "parochialism," or in other words running amuck against the whole middle class of England. Sir John Pakington did indeed make a slight and inoffensive protest last night against the policy of withdrawing all the royal troops from Canada; but he evidently did this only as a matter of form, for, if he and his friends believed the Ministry were deliberately allowing the Empire to fall to pieces, they would certainly use more vigorous means to avert the calamity than the delivery of occasional speeches. The imperialist movement against the Ministry has therefore come to nothing. No man of note on either side of the House voted with Mr. Torrens, but it may perhaps be taken as a proof of the growing interest of the constituencies in the question that of the members recently returned, Colonel Beresford, the Conservative, and Mr. Auberon Herbert, the extreme Liberal, went into the same lobby to vote for State aid to emigration.

It is probable that many doubters were convinced by the First Lord of the Admiralty's clear and satisfactory statement on the introduction of the Navy Estimates for the year. When Mr. Childers showed that by means of reforms which he has carried out, he can guarantee the maintenance of a thoroughly efficient fleet of from 50 to 60 iron clads, with troopships and 161 unarmoured ships either in reserve or in commission, for nine million and a quarter a year, being two millions less than the average of recent years, it could not be denied that he had a right to boast of having made the efficiency of the service his first object, and economy only his second. The policy of the Government has been to reduce the number of ships on foreign stations, and especially ships in harbour, to a *minimum*, but to supply the deficiency thus created by keeping a Flying Squadron in constant activity, and requiring both the Channel and the Mediterranean fleets to cruize about the northern seas, instead of remaining in port the greater part of the year. We thus have all our commissioned ships always ready for action, while the flag of England has been seen more frequently in distant ports during the year of Mr. Childers's administration than at any previous period within our recollection. The home reserve, too, is stronger and more efficient than it used to be; and, as Mr. Childers says, with, in addition to the regular service men, "a reserve of 37,000 blue jackets and marines, and 100,000 British seamen behind them," we ought to have an adequate force for the defence of this country. From a telegram published in the papers this week, I see it is announced that the project of establishing a new Indian Navy has been abandoned. If that is so, responsibility must rest with the Government of India, which is probably afraid of the expense of having a Marine of its own, and wishes to trust still in the protection of the Imperial Navy. Mr. Childers certainly cannot provide you with men and ships at the cost of the English people. What England can do is to take care that you get the best possible material for your money when you are willing to spend it. On this principle she has built the new monitors for Bombay harbour; and as I see complaints have been made about the kind of ships Colonel Pelly has at his disposal for operations in the Persian Gulf, it will interest you to know that Mr. Childers now "proposes to build two small special vessels" for service in the Gulf. The most vulnerable point in the administration of the Admiralty was supposed to be the reductions in the Dockyards, which many interested critics affirmed had been effected with unnecessary and impolitic harshness. But Mr. Childers now assures us that at Woolwich, whence the loudest complaints came, 1,700 out of the 2,000 men discharged have either received pensions, or been transferred to other Dockyards, or assisted to emigrate. It is true that the distress caused by these large reductions is not confined to the dockyard labourers alone. Taking the wages of each man at an average of £60 a year, there is a loss to Woolwich of £120,000 a year which used to be spent in the place, so that it is difficult to exaggerate the suffering inflicted on the small tradespeople of the town by the closing of the dockyard. Such persons, even if they could afford to move, cannot carry away with them to another town the goodwill of their business, and hundreds of them have been ruined by Mr. Childers's economical reforms. Still as the First Lord pointed out, necessary changes cannot be deferred because indirectly they may cause hardship to a part of the community, and in foreign countries such changes are carried out with less regard than is shown in England to individual interests, 6,000 men, for instance, having lately been dismissed at once from the American dockyards. The House cheerfully accepted this excuse; and, strange to say, not a solitary Conservative rose to claim compensation for Mr. Childers's innocent victims. The Opposition may, as its organs boast, be reunited, now that Lord Salisbury and Lord Derby have both consented to serve under a lieutenant of Mr. Disraeli; but either the party has not got a policy at all, or it is reserving its strength for some great effort in another direction.

The reduction in the Army Estimates is open to stronger objections than could fairly be taken to what Mr. Childers has done. If it is granted that a Flying Squadron is of use in strengthening the attachment of the colonists in distant parts of the world to the old flag and the old country, would it not be desirable to have a flying column of soldiers for a similar purpose, or, since that is impossible, at least to maintain garrisons of red coats wherever the Queen's authority is still nominally upheld? But the temper the Australians have lately shown, in resolving that they are quite ready and willing to defend themselves and want no assistance from England, proves that the ministerial policy is in accordance with the wishes of the colonists, besides affording some relief to English taxpayers. Whatever the claims of the colonies may be to a share of the imperial expenditure, if they choose to put those claims forward, it is certain that India ought not to expect to make a milch-cow of England; and Mr. Cardwell remarked last night, with justifiable indignation, that, though by the existing arrangements with India this country was already losing £211,000 a year, no sooner did your Finance Minister find himself in a new mess, than the Government of India applied to the Home Government "to take four cavalry and seven infantry regiments from India, and let them be a burden on the British instead of the Indian exchequer, a proposal which we most respectfully declined." Of course, there is no wish to keep a larger European army in India than the country requires; but, when the strength of the English garrison has, after full consideration, been fixed at so many thousand men, to be relieved in certain proportions and at regular intervals, it is intolerable that, on the first financial pressure, a Governor General should say, "Oh! we have perfect peace now; let us run the risk of striking eleven regiments off the establishment, and send them home to be paid by the people of England." Reductions cannot be made by your Government at the expense of other people, in this despotic and haphazard way. Mr. Cardwell has, however, complied with the wishes of the Indian Government by abolishing the depot battalions hitherto maintained in England; and he effects a further saving by reducing the strength of regiments serving in India from 12 to 10 companies.

Mr. Gladstone has promised to make a statement next week of the extraordinary measures, "within Constitution," that the Government means to take for the repression of crime in Ireland. From the signals thrown out by the *Daily Telegraph*, one may infer that the Premier has not yet made up his mind to do more than suggest the organization of a detective police to aid the Irish constabulary. Such a proposal would be received with an angry shout of derision by the Conservatives, who are now perfectly furious, and it must be owned not without reason, at the stubbornness of the Government in refusing to believe that the state of things in Ireland is so bad as to require immediate recourse to coercion. Mr. Gladstone, in answering the questions put to him on the subject, speaks with curious hesitation and perplexity, almost as if he were bound by some pledge not to bring in a Coercion Bill; but he will be forced to speak out next week.

The examination of Lord Napier of Magdala before the Abyssinian Committee this week is chiefly remarkable for the generous testimony borne by his lordship to Sir Seymour Fitzgerald's zeal in the public service. It is an old story that the Civil Government and the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay differed in opinion, before the Abyssinian campaign began, as to what should be the constitution of the Land Transport Corps, and that the Commander-in-Chief was overruled. "No doubt," says Lord Napier, "there was some delay caused in consequence, but I could not have moved from the coast immediately under any circumstances. . . . . I may also add that, whenever there was any difference of opinion between myself and His Excellency, it was always on account of His Excellency desiring that the expedition should be conducted most economically." As Mr. B. H. Ellis is at home, I suppose the Committee will now hear what he has got to say in defence of the policy of the Bombay Government. As to the engagement to transports, it seems a waste of time for the Committee to put questions to such men as Lord Napier and Mr. Ellis on the subject, when Captain Morland, who had the management of all that branch of the work connected with the expedition, is at home and could be examined any day.

Mr. J. W. S. Wyllie's paper on "Mischievous Activity" in the new number of the *Fortnightly Review*, lays the writer open to the suspicion of being influenced in some degree by a feeling of wounded self-love. Mr. Wyllie is a clever and agreeable writer, though his fancy for ambitious phrases sometimes gets him into scrapes. His "masterly inactivity" has become a byword, and the Latin tag he is accused of having dragged into the Government of India's letter about the comparative merits of British and native rule—*sua si bona nôrint*—brought a good deal of ridicule on the whole correspondence; yet here he confronts us again with his "mischievous activity," and, besides asserting in a letter to the *Times* that our alliance with Shere Ali is the *fons et origo mali* to us in Central Asia, he declares in the *Fortnightly* that, with regard to the Afghans,

Non tali auxilio, neo defensoribus istis
Tempus eget.

Mr. Wyllie has a great knowledge of the politics of Central Asia, and puts what he has to say in a very attractive form; but he writes now under the disadvantage of speaking only his own opinion, instead of being the organ of a powerful Government. It is natural he should feel annoyed at the awkward position in which he is placed, and one cannot but think that he was badly treated in being put forward as the champion of a policy of "masterly inactivity" just a year before Lord Lawrence determined to give that policy up. But our sympathy with Mr. Wyllie cannot blind us to the fact that he now stands alone in resolutely maintaining the soundness of a policy which the public only respected so long as it was supposed to be the policy of Lord Lawrence. He strives indeed to persuade himself that had the late Governor General remained in India to meet Shere Ali, he would have received the Ameer with far less parade than Lord Mayo displayed. But Mr. Wyllie cannot get over Lord Lawrence's admission that he himself sent Shere Ali money and intended to send him some more, and that Lord Mayo has only carried into effect what he recommended before leaving India. There is therefore no foundation for the assertion that "the present policy of activity has been begotten by popular rashness out of a weak administration;" on the contrary, it has received the approval of every considerable Indian statesman, except Mr. Wyllie himself. It is noticeable, too, that even Mr. Wyllie now acknowledges there may be danger in the too near approach of Russia to our Indian frontier, and suggests that we should try to ward off that danger by cultivating a closer friendship with Persia. It is very desirable we should be on good terms with the Shah, as well the Ameer; but to stop Shere Ali's pension, and convert the ruler of Afghanistan into a deadly enemy, in order that we may establish a more intimate alliance with the Shah—a plan gravely recommended by Mr. Wyllie—would be as "mischievous activity" as the most ardent devotee of the "grand game" could be capable of.

J. M. M.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Via Red Sea.

DISTURBANCES IN ITALY.

FLORENCE, 26TH MARCH.

THERE have been attempted Republican movements in various parts of the country.

The Military Barracks at Pavia and Piacenza have been attacked by armed bands. Several men were killed and wounded. A similar attack was projected on Bologna, but was frustrated by the precautions taken by the authorities. Tranquillity has now been restored.

ACQUITTAL OF PRINCE PIERRE BONAPARTE.

PARIS, 27TH MARCH.

The trial of Prince Pierre Bonaparte terminated yesterday. The jury acquitted the Prince on all points of the indictments.

THE IRISH PEACE PRESERVATION BILL.

LONDON, 27TH MARCH.

An extraordinary sitting of the House of Commons was held yesterday when the Peace Preservation of life in Ireland Bill was approved.

ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE SPANIARDS AND CUBANS.

HAVANAH, 28TH MARCH.

A serious engagement has taken place between the Spaniards and the Cubans. Both sides claim the victory.

LONDON, 25TH MARCH, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was quiet. Fair Dhollera 9⅝d.

The Manchester market is quiet and prices are unchanged.

7 lbs. Shirtings	9s. 3d.
8¼ ,,	10s. 10½d.
40s Mule Twist	4s. 1½d.

LONDON, 26TH MARCH, AFT.

The Cotton Market continues quiet.
Fair Dhollera 9⅝d.
Exchange on India 1s. 11⅝d. to 1s. 11½d.

Oriental Bank shares	£44
Chartered Merc. ,,	£19
,, Bank shares	£32 to 10.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares	£39.
4 per cent. Government Securities	92.
5 ,, ,, ,,	104.
5½ ,, ,, ,,	110.

Total coin in Banks of England and France, £72,250,000.
,, Notes outstanding, £76,75,000.
The Syria from London takes £10,500 in gold and £60,500 in silver for Bombay.

[BY INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.]

LONDON, 23RD MARCH.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day was quiet. Fair Dhollera 9⅝d.

The s.s. Danube has arrived from Bombay.

LONDON, 24TH MARCH, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was quiet. Fair Dhollera 9⅝d.

Reserve of notes £12,250,000	Unchanged.
Bills discounted £19,500,000	Inc. £250,000.
Cash £20,375,000	Inc. £250,000.

LONDON, 25TH MARCH, NOON.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Tone of Cotton Market was quiet.

Total weekly sales of Cotton	59,000	bales.
,, ,, Surats	19,000	,,
Import of Cotton	128,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	7,000	,,
Stock of Cotton	371,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	89,750	,,

Fair Dhollera 9⅝d.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

DEPARTURE OF H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH FOR COLOMBO.

MADRAS, 28TH MARCH.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh embarked on board H. M. S. Galatea yesterday morning, and sailed for Colombo at 8 A.M.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor returned from Rutnagherry in the May Frere yesterday afternoon. His Excellency, we hear, is about to proceed to Khandeish, where he expects to have some tiger-shooting.

THE FIRE AT COMPTA.

THE following telegram has been received from Carwar regarding the Compta fire:—

"About 6,000 docras burnt, 40 houses, sundries, gunnies, rice, oil, sugar, &c. Estimated loss ten to twelve lacs, but official report not yet received."

DEPARTURE OF MEER ALI MOORAD OF KHYRPOOR.

H. H. MEER ALI MOORAD of Khyrpoor left Bombay yesterday forenoon. Mr. Wedderburn, Secretary to Government, accompanied his Highness to the Apollo Bunder. A detachment of the 2nd Grenadiers furnished a guard of honor of fifty rank and file under the command of a native officer and paraded in full dress at the Government Dockyard Pier on the occasion. A salute of fifteen guns was fired from the saluting battery at noon.

PASSENGERS BY THE NEERA.

ADDITIONAL LIST of passengers per B. and B. S. S Co.'s s. s. Neera, which sailed yesterday evening for Suez:—

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Albert, Master W. Carey, Mr. E. G. Carey, and Captain Leeds.

REUTER'S CHINA EXPRESS.

SHANGHAI, 1ST MARCH.

M. DE ROCHECHOUART, the French Minister in China, has by his firmness obtained all the satisfaction he required in the interior for the various outrages and difficulties which he went to redress or settle. The local press contrasts this with the attitude of England under provocation in China, giving credit to France for maintaining her honor with Orientals in the only way possible under the circumstances, namely, by insisting instead of negotiating. The French Minister after completing his visits to the towns up the Yangtze went overland to Pekin.

HONGKONG, 8TH MARCH.

In Japan affairs are going on quietly, and improvements advance. The foreign rice market is brisk and the dealers look to Saigon for their supplies.

The coolie ship Fredric has been set on fire at Batavia, supposed to have been done by the coolies on board; the crew and 365 coolies escaped.

REUTER'S AUSTRALIAN EXPRESS.

MELBOURNE, 28TH FEBRUARY.

THE P. & O. Company's R. M. s.s. Malta anchored in Hobson's Bay on the 16th instant.

Parliament assembled on the 15th. The address in reply to the speech of the Governor was carried after two days' debate on several paragraphs.

The New Land Act came into operation on the 1st, and is working smoothly now. It has already attracted settlers from the adjoining colonies. The New Immigration Regulations will be liberally framed so as to afford greater facilities to settlers.

The Treasurer and Commissioner of Public Works have been re-elected; the former after a severe contest. The Treasurer produces his budget on the 2nd.

The 2nd battalion 14th Regiment will sail for England in the Walmer Castle about the 10th instant.

Bird and Topley, the English pedestrians, have fairly retrieved their lost laurels.

The Victorian Flag has been inaugurated on board the training ship Nelson, in the presence of members of the Legislature.

Thomas Webb Draper, late Accountant at the Commercial Bank, has been convicted of fraud and sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment.

In New South Wales the Hon'ble John Robertson, late Premier, has resigned his seat for pecuniary reasons. The Hon'ble J. B. Wilson, late Minister for Lands in the Martin Ministry, has been elected for East Sydney.

Floodswool store at Circular Quay has been burnt down, destroying 1,700 bales of wool.

In South Australia, Parliament has been prorogued prior to a dissolution.

The latest news from New Zealand is to the effect that our forces had successfully attacked Ti Kooti's chief ally, and that an ambush of rebels had been surprised and a number killed.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

Mr. Macpherson, barrister-at law, assumed charge of his appointment as acting Clerk of the Crown on Saturday last.

The annual meeting of the Indo-British Institution will be held on Thursday afternoon, at half-past 5 o'clock. The Lord Bishop will preside.

On Saturday Dr. Gray shot an elephant on the Byculla Flats, on account of its sickly and feeble state. The elephant belonged to Government.

We hear that the Hon'ble Sir Richard Couch will leave for Calcutta to take charge of his new appointment there on or about the 15th proximo.

G. I. P. Railway.—Alteration of Trains.—We would call the attention of our readers to a notice in our advertisement columns announcing important alterations in the passenger time tables.

Suicide.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday, at the Jamsetjee Hospital, on the body of Lallbee, woman, who, in the opinion of the jury, had committed suicide by taking an overdose of opium.

Death of Mr. Sorabjee Cursetjee Cama.—A telegram was received in Bombay on Friday last conveying intelligence of the death of Mr. Sorabjee Cursetjee, son of Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, in England on the 21st inst.

Another arrival by the Canal.—The s.s. Robert Lowe, Captain Cleaver, arrived in port yesterday afternoon. She brings coal, and had a successful passage through the Suez Canal. The Robert Lowe, a vessel known in Bombay, is consigned to Messrs Jules, Siegfried & Co., Bombay.

National Bank of India.—Mr. Windram, manager of the Bombay branch of the National Bank of India, announces that under telegraphic advice, from London, a dividend for the half year ending 31st December last, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, will be payable at the Bombay office on and after the 1st proximo.

Jacobabad has something in it besides frauds—for it has a Khan and a Jam. These two worthies are not on cordial terms; and so, according to the *Sind News* Sir William Merewether is going to reconcile them. We hope he may succeed, but we have always found jams irreconcilable with anything but chapatties.—*Pioneer.*

The Band of the 95th (the Derbyshire) Regiment will play the following programme at the Esplanade bandstand at 5-30 this evening:—

Overture	Zampa	Herold.
Selection	Wilhelm Tell	Rossini.
Valse	Hesperus Klänge	Gung'l.
Fantasie	Soldatenleben	Kelar Bela.
Quadrille	Mhow Burlesque	F. M. Wotzel
Galop	Ueber Stock und Stein	Faust.

Parsee Matrimonial Court.—At a sitting of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court on Saturday, before Mr. Justice Warden and delegates, the case of Merwanjee Bomanjee Motafuramna against Jeeloobaee, his wife, and Cursetjee Dorabjee Khutao was called for hearing. The plaintiff applies for a divorce on the ground of adultery by his wife with the co-defendant. Messrs. Pestonjee Dinshaw, solicitor, and Messrs. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, vakil, Shantaram Narayen and Atmaram Juggonath, pleaders, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Bala Mungesh Wagle for the first defendant, and Mr. Abraham for the co-defendant. On the application of Mr. Bala the proceedings were conducted with closed doors.

A packet containing about a dozen letters and a newspaper addressed to sundry persons in England was picked up by a Government peon in the Secretariat compound and sent by Mr. Miles, Assistant Secretary, to the Police Court on Sunday. The letters are unstamped and appear to be from persons belonging to some ship now or lately in the harbour. One of the letters bears the address Mrs. Jones, North Shields, England. Another,—Adamson, Esquire, Sunderland. The newspaper is for Mr. Robert Smith, Banffshire. The packet is with Mr. Hingley, Chief Clerk, Fort Police Court, and the owners may have the letters on applying there

Bishop Douglas and the Sailors.—On Sunday morning last the Bishop of Bombay preached an earnest practical sermon to an audience of about 200 sailors on board H. M. S. Semiramis, which was comfortably provided with seats, &c., for the occasion through the kindness of Lieutenant Brebner. The morning prayers were read by the Rev. Wm. Brown Keer, and the Bishop took for his text, Luke, Chapter XI., 21st and 22nd verses. The Holy Communion was administered at the close, and the offertory, which amounted to Rs. 30, was devoted to the Church of England Harbour Mission. The singing was led by a lady who kindly gave her valuable services and presided at the harmonium The Bishop returned to the Apollo Bunder shortly after the service in a well covered boat, kindly furnished by Commander Robinson, of H. M.'s Dockyard.

The Russian Line of Steamers.—We stated a fortnight ago that a deputation of Russian gentlemen, well acquainted with navigation and commerce, had arrived in Bombay to make such enquiries as should enable them to form an opinion as to the prospect there is of successfully cultivating trade relations between Russia and India, *via* the Suez Canal. These gentlemen have come on behalf of the Russian Steam Navigation Company, regarding which we think a few particulars would possess interest. The company was established in 1856, under the imperial sanction of the Emperor of Russia, to nurture and develope the commerce of the trading provinces of Russia, and the postal and commercial intercourse of those provinces with the ports of Russia and foreign countries. It is a joint-stock company, the nominal value of whose shares is 300 roubles (a rouble=3s. 2-18d.). So prosperous has the company been that it has returned to the shareholders 150 roubles a share, on which the shares rose on the Bourse of St. Petersburg to 600 roubles. Its fleet consists of over 65 large steamers; it has agencies in London, Newcastle, Cardiff, and at the principal ports of Europe; it has established large building yards, and has a reserve fund for the insurance of its own steamers, as also of merchandise. The operations of the company are under the control of Government, in terms of the subsidy convention. While the seat of administration of the company is at St. Petersburg, the central office is at Odessa. The company, in return for the Government subsidy, is under obligation to maintain regular lines of postal communication between—(1) Odessa and Constantinople, (2) Constantinople, Smyrna, Beyrout, Jaffa, Alexandria, and Port Said. (3) Odessa and the ports of the Crimea, as far as Kertch, at the entrance to the sea of Azoff. (4) From Kertch by the coast of the Caucasus as far as Poti. (5) From Poti to Trebizond and Constantinople. (6) Between Odessa and Ninotarff, and in the river Bong. (7) Between Odessa and Kherson, and in the river Dneiper. (8) Betwenn Kertch and the ports of the sea of Azoff, as far as Taganrog, which is famous for its exports of wheat. (9) Between Taganrog and Constantinople. (10) Between Odessa and Galatz. (11) Between Odessa and Trieste, Marseilles, and other ports of the Mediterranean, as may be necessary. (12) Between Odessa and Taganrog and the ports of England. The steamers of the company are also constantly plying between the ports of the Mediterranean and the Adriatic, and of France, Italy, and Spain.—*Times of India.*

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

The ship Marian Moore, Captain Dickson, arrived yesterday from Shields with a cargo of coal.

The ship Annie, Captain Baker, arrived yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice and timber.

The s.s. Kurrachee, Captain Cottier, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. E. Woolman, Mr. J. G. Edwards, Miss Houghton, Mr. T. G. Palmer, Mr. Carpendale, His Highness Meer Ali Moorad of Khyrpoor, two first-class native passengers, and one hundred and seven deck dassengers.

HARVEY'S CIRCUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have read in your to-day's issue that the Harvey Circus is preparing to leave this for Poona. How is it that he has not given an entertainment to native ladies? Should not the native ladies enjoy pleasure? Every time that Circus came to Bombay, had performed a play for native ladies, and I with the community of other native ladies wish that Mr. Harvey should follow the same example and should favour with an entertainment the native ladies before he leaves for Poona.—Yours, &c.,

28th March. A NATIVE LADY.

FORT POLICE COURT.—28th March.

(Before Nana Morojee, Esq.)

Embezzlement and Theft.—Edward De Vaz, steward of the ship Michael Scott, was charged with embezzling a case of brandy, belonging to the ship. The man pleaded guilty and was sentenced to be imprisoned for two months. He was also charged with stealing a gold ring of the value of Rs. 15, belonging to Captain Llewhellin; and also with stealing a silver-plated sugar basin and two keys, the property of the owner of the ship. He was convicted for both the offences and sentenced to receive fifteen stripes.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The troops about to proceed to England in the chartered ship Tweed via the Cape of Good Hope will embark at the Carnac Bunder to-morrow afternoon. There will be 8 officers, 1 lady and 5 children; 170 invalid soldiers with 12 wives and 27 children, 32 lunatics, 22 time-expired men and 3 convicts. The following are the names of the officers:—Lieutenant Clark, 26th Foot. Captain Parish, Mrs. Parish, and five children, Bengal R. H. A., Captain Boswell, 104th Foot Lieutenant Byng, 104th Foot. Lieutenant Burnaley, 2-10th Foot. Asst Surgeon Fuller, 4th Hussars. Asst. Boult, 103rd Foot. Asst. Balster, Bengal Med Staff.

THE ELPHINSTONE COMPANY.

It will be seen that the meeting of this company has been postponed from the 7th to the 8th prox. The change of date has been, we believe, unavoidable.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER IN THE GAEKWAR'S CAMP.

At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, Rajwulle Khan Peer Bux Khan, a private in the 8th company of the 26th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, who was on duty lately at the camp of His Highness the Gaekwar at Dadur, was brought up on remand, and charged before Mr. Showell with attempting to murder Ramchurun Teewaree, also a private in No. 7 company of the same regiment, on the 8th inst.

Balladeen Kulwan said—I am a Subadar in the 26th Bombay Native Infantry, 8th company. I came down from Baroda with His Highness the Gaekwar lately, and was encamped with a detachment of my regiment as his guard of honor, at Dadur, in Bombay. I remember Tuesday the 8th inst. I inspected my company after 6 o'clock in the morning. I gave an order that those men who were dirty should again be inspected by the section havildar at 2 o'clock. The prisoner was one of the men who were dirty and were to undergo the inspection. He is a private in my company. After dismissing the company I went to my tent. Shortly after this, the prisoner and Shaik Ramjan came to the back door of my tent. The latter spoke first. He said he had no liberty to go into the town, and that having no oil he could not clean his kit. The prisoner said the same. I said "Go to the bazar which is close by, bring oil, and clean your things." I added, "Though you have no liberty to go a long distance, I saw you yesterday in the market." The prisoner denied having been in the market, and told me to ask the havildar of his tent, Shaik Sooban, whether he had been absent. I sent for Shaik Sooban and asked him. He said prisoner and Shaik Ramjan had been absent from 1 to 7 P.M. I told prisoner and Shaik Ramjan that I had seen them in the market, and that it was of no good to tell a lie. I ordered then to go and clean their kit, and they went away. I took off my uniform, with the exception of my pantaloons and boots. Shaik Shooban came running up to my tent at this time, and told me something about the prisoner, in consequence of which I ordered him to run and seize the prisoner quickly. I also ran after him. I saw prisoner with his bayonet fixed to his gun, and the gun at charge. He was at the rear of the tents coming along, as I thought, towards my tent. I then went into the fourth tent of the right rear. I heard the prisoner using abusive language and saying, "Where is Balladeen Subadar—I'll take his life." He was looking for me and asking the people. I remained in the tent and afterwards heard a shot fired close by. I then ran out. All the people ran. I saw the prisoner out in the plain. His rifle was in his hand, at charge. A number of people ran up to him before me and caught him. He was caught before I came up. He was taken to the quarter guard. I went up to the prisoner and directed Naigue Lalsing, of No. 8 company, to search him. He took out these eight cartridges from prisoner's trouser pocket and showed them to me. I ordered them to be placed in the quarter guard. The prisoner's ammunition pouch was also examined, and these three bundles, containing ten cartridges each, were found. There ought to have been another bundle containing ten cartridges. These caps, now produced, were found loose in the prisoner's cap pouch. The rifle was examined in my presence by Lalsing. I did not take it into my hand. There was some powder in the barrel. Two cartridges were shot. The prisoner said nothing, and I did not ask him anything. When the prisoner was caught, I saw Ramchurun Teewaree, a private in No. 7 company of the same regiment, amongst the other people present. When caught, prisoner had his ammunition and cap pouches on, also his haversack. He had on his uniform with the exception of his forage cap: he had a red cloth on his head.

To the Court—When the prisoner came to my tent with Shaik Ramjan, he was in plain clothes. I inspected his cartridges on the morning of the 8th inst. He had four bundles, each containing ten cartridges. There was no occasion for him to use any. He should have had sixty: every one else had sixty. I did not count the caps.

Ramchurun Teewaree said—I am a private in the 7th company of the 26th Bombay Native Infantry, and was on duty at the Gaekwar's camp at Dadur on the 8th inst. At 7 o'clock that morning I heard a disturbance. I had occasion to go to the Adjutant's bungalow for his sword, and for that purpose I was proceeding from my tent. I saw the prisoner, who asked me where I was going. I replied I was going for the Adjutant's sword. He said "Go back, or I'll shoot you with a bullet." He had his rifle in his hand at the time. The bayonet was fixed; and the hammer was at full cock. The prisoner was in uniform, with the exception of a red head cloth. I went back when the prisoner spoke to me. I afterwards was going to the Adjutant's bungalow by the rear of the tent, thinking that the prisoner would not see me. When I passed the rear of the tent the prisoner fired. There was no other person near me. I heard the ball pass me. I then looked round and saw the prisoner. He was to the right of me, having his rifle at the charge. He attempted to re-load, when the men ran up and seized him. I did not see the bullet strike anything. It passed in front of me. I know the sound of a bullet. I was in the Persian war. When the prisoner was caught I went up to him. I did not go to the quarter guard. I went to the Adjutant's bungalow.

To the Court—I am sure it was a ball that passed me. There was no enmity between the prisoner and me.

Shaik Sooban Shaik Baboola, a havildar in No. 7 company, stated among other things—In consequence of information received by me, I went to the prisoner at the rear of a tent opposite to the door. I went to advise him, and he raised his gun at charge. I did not see him load his gun, but I heard the loading of a gun. I went up to the prisoner and told him there was no good in doing this, when he raised his gun to charge towards me, saying, "Don't come before me, or I will kill you." I became afraid and ran to the subadar Baladeen, and reported the matter to him. The subadar and I went in the direction of the prisoner's tent. I told the subadar not to go near, as the prisoner had loaded his gun and was ready. The subadar went into a tent, and I saw the prisoner coming round in the rear of the tent. He came again towards me at charge and raised the hammer to full cock. He first enquired where the subadar was, and then looking at me said "You have injured me." While he was saying this, he raised the hammer of his rifle to full cock. I did not hear him say anything more, as I ran away.

After the examination of several other witnesses, the Magistrate adjourned the further investigation of the case till Thursday first.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude—18° 53' 30" N., long. 4h. 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet. Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on March 26

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	·840	inches.
Temperature of the Air	78·4	,,
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·1	,,
Dew Point	69·4	,,
Relative Humidity of Air	·734	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	0·0	,,
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9½ A.M.) on following days	84·5	,,
Minimum do. do.	72·8	,,
Gen. Direction of Wind NNW, N, NNW, NW, NNW, NW.		
Movement in 24 hours	347	miles.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

Statement of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) on the 26th March, compared with the statement issued on the 19th March:—

Liabilities.		19th Mar.	26th Mar.
Proprietors' Capital paid up .... Rs.		50,00,000	50,00,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital		10,00,000	10,00,000
General Treasury Balance		1,07,00,555	1,20,23,548
Deposits at Head Office		2,58,63,246	2,30,22,572
Deposits at Branches		15,85,728	15,49,074
Bank Post Bills outstanding		18,72,846	18,72,377
Reserve		2,92,936	2,92,936
Undrawn Cash Credits		4,96,956	5,87,028
Rs.		4,68,12,265	4,43,47,535
Assets.			
Government Securities		30,40,228	29,63,998
Loans at Head Office & Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals		15,03,409	12,76,789
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities, Goods and Metals		26,51,030	26,46,153
Bills Discounted & purchased at do.		96,48,051	99,37,548
Dead Stock	4,72,971		
Loss written off	20,000		
		4,52,907	4,52,974
Stamps		6,652	6,339
Balances with Agents & Correspondents		10,55,874	12,62,047
Overdrafts		1,927	37,101
Government Reserve, Cash		67,00,655	80,23,548
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office		1,29,94,992	1,04,42,693
Do. do. at Branches		78,56,286	66,72,052
Bullion at H. O. and Branches		9,00,354	9,26,403
Rs.		4,68,12,265	4,43,47,535

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

The following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom via Turkey, 27th March.
United Kingdom, via Russia, 26th March.
United Kingdom, via Red Sea, 27th March.
Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 27th March.
Continent of Europe, via Russia, 26th March.
Continent of Europe, via Red Sea, 27th March.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 26th to 8 P.M. of the 27th March is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	11 50	1 13
,, Calcutta	10 54	0 28
,, Madras	6 0	3 48

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 28th, 12-45 P.M.—Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera, Persian line interrupted beyond Ispahan. Latest date of messages received in Kurrachee from England via Turkey, 27th March 8-50 P.M. via Russia 26th 6-50 P.M. Europe via Turkey, 27th 12-35 P.M. via Russia, 24th 8-24 P.M.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AT THE MADRAS RECEPTION.

The Prince (says a Madras contemporary in his account of the Reception given at Government House on the 22nd) is somewhat taller than the Heir Apparent, and promised at one time to possess, in a greater measure than his brother does, the finely chiselled and highly intellectual features of the late Prince Consort. But sea-faring has in the last three years not prevented his growing stout, and the wearing of an un-nautical beard and moustache has increased his personal comfort at the expense of his appearance. His hair is of a darker brown tint than the Prince of Wales's, while his eyes are of so pale a blue that at times they seem deficient in expression. He is a manly, healthy, and quiet looking man, with just a shade of melancholy in his countenance when in repose, that reminds one strongly of the characteristic expression of his mother's face. His smile is exceedingly pleasant, the manner in which he shakes hands most cordial, and his demeanour discreetly courteous and dignified. He does not seem so much "to the manner born" to the ordeal of levees and addresses as is the Prince of Wales, whose hand and head are kept in practice by innumerable ceremonies of the kind, but he performs his part on such occasions with good taste. His duties last night were lightened by the running fire of biographical occasional notes, whispered into his ear by Lord Napier, whose eyes twinkled good-humouredly when any gentleman of his acquaintance shuffled, crab-like, across the dais. Lady Napier, to whom the third and final bow had to be made, discharged her part of the duties of the evening with admirable grace, both of manner and expression. The Duke now and then looked wearied and *distrait*; the Governor relieved his sense of the ridiculous by little *jeux d'esprit*; M. Bontemps was official propriety personified; but Lady Napier was, throughout, the ideal of a queen receiving the homage of her subjects.

The presentations commenced with that of H. H. the Maharajah of Travancore who wore a costly robe of cloth of gold, a turban studded with jewels, and the badge and order of the Star of India. His Highness is short in stature; but any little illiberalities that nature has shown in his personal appearance are amply compensated for by the winning smile of his ever good-natured-looking face. His Highness having bowed to the Prince, and to Lord and Lady Napier, was invited by his Excellency to take up a position on her ladyship's left hand. Then His Highness Azim Jah, Prince of Arcot, walked slowly towards the Duke, bowed, and was desired by Lord Napier to stand beside the Maharajah of Travancore who at once offered his hand to him, a friendly overture that the latter either did not, or would not see. Azim Jah ranks himself as *de jure* Nabob of the Carnatic, and, as such, claims precedence over the Maharajah, regardless of the circumstance that the latter is *de facto* a sovereign ruler. However, His Highness took the place assigned to him, and remained there until the close of the proceedings, no small mark of respect, in one of his age, to the Queen's son. The presentations now commenced in real earnest. The first comers exhibited not a little self-distrust, and bowed obliquely three times, walking the while, with more or less difficulty. Not a few of the ladies made a successful Court courtsey, but it needed exceptional histrionic talent to achieve such a triumph. The bows of the men were as varied as the performers. Some heroes walked past at a slow pace, with, as it were, a ramrod down their backs; others were all bows and bends; and others again exhibited contortions suggestive of *mal de mer*, or painter's colic. The many bowed badly, the few well; but all were amused, and felt honoured by the simple ceremony. No one made a *faux pas*, thanks to the well-stretched carpet, though many a gentleman threatened to measure his length on the dais in his strenuous efforts to be courtly. And, however much the novelty of the three genuflections may have tried the self-respect of the persons presented, those who were the least successful had the sublime consolation that they erred in good company; and "the pinks of fashion and moulds of form" were flattered by the conviction that they plucked laurels where so few even touched them. The most severe trial to one's spleen was endured when the minor native chiefs came up *en masse*, and were severally presented. They wore hereditary garments, and turbans of fearful and wonderful structure, and they looked for all the world like the originals of those graphic "penny-plain two-pence coloured pictures of one's childhood." But, if their head dresses were marvellous, and their coats gorgeous, what shall we say of their continuations, or of their boots that gave an occidental finish to their dramatic get-up? They looked daggers and scissors at each other, and every one of them wanted to be presented first, a claim for precedence that it was not possible to concede. And, having crossed the dais, they congregated again among the Europeans, English folk, and looked enviously at Alonzoes the brave, after critical glances at the fair Imogenes. What these semi-civilized chiefs—who only once or twice in a life-time emerge from their estates, to mix in the larger world of Madras,—thought of the evening's *tamasha*, we refrain from stating, but we may hazard a conjecture that their observations were sharp, if not indeed a little caustic. Each one of them was wrapped up in his own personal grandeur, and kept his own counsel to himself, while elbowed or trod upon by feather-weight damsels and portly dames of distracting beauty.

THE PRINCE'S REPLY TO THE ADDRESS FROM THE COMMUNITY OF MADRAS.

Subjoined is a copy of the reply which H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh has made to the address presented to him by the community of Madras:—

To the Municipal Commissioner and Members of the Community of Madras.

Gentlemen.—In your city I bring to a close a visit to India which will ever be among the most memorable epochs of my life, and during which I have had the privilege of receiving so many satisfactory proofs of the loyal devotion which the people entertain for the Queen.

I thank you sincerely for your address which, so short must be my stay among you, is at once a welcome and a farewell; and though I cannot help regretting that the happy days I have passed in India are so soon to terminate, it is still a satisfaction to me that among my latest memories of the pleasant time, should be the cordial welcome which you have accorded me.

For the affectionate wishes that you express for my future career, I ask you to accept my warm thanks; and in return I heartily wish that the inhabitants of this great Presidency may enjoy increased prosperity, and by their energy and industry they may successfully develop the great resources which it possesses.

ALFRED.

Madras, the 22nd March, 1870.

INDIAN ITEMS.

The convict Livermore, who shot his comrade, a soldier of the 12th Regiment, at Nowgong, has had his sentence of death commuted by the Lieutenant-Governor to imprisonment in transportation for life.

We were wrong in stating that the Shahgasee Sheredil Khan was about to proceed to Bokhara as ambassador from the Ameer. He was offered the post, but excused himself from undertaking it.—*Pioneer.*

The Governor of Cabul is making up a collection of chogas, loongees, &c., to be sent to Naib Mahomed Alum Khan, the governor of Turkestan, and General Feramorz Khan, the commander-in-chief, for the purpose of being given in *khilluts* at the Durbar which they propose to hold at Akcha, and which all the Meers of Turkestan have been invited to attend.—*Pioneer.*

A high caste woman at Mysore was delivered lately of three babies. The husband addressed the Commissioner, liberally offering them as a present to Colonel Meade. The Commissioner directed a reply to be sent that he would be glad to see the mother and her bantlings. Bukshees is of course expected. Another native woman, a Canarese, has had a child, a boy, with three heads. The birth of this *lusus naturæ* occurred at St. John's Hill, Bangalore. The mother is exhibiting the monster at the charge of half an anna for every visitor.—*Indian Daily News.*

ARMY NEWS.

(*Army and Navy Gazette*, March 5.)

Brigadier-General H. J. Warre, C.B., arrived in Dublin, and assumed command of the 1st Infantry Brigade from the 25th ultimo.

Only four regiments—the 63rd, 89th, 65th, and 72nd—will be sent on foreign service next year, the 56th thereby getting another year at home.

We hear of a charming little bit of "economy" in the reduction of the Engineer Staff, but we will say nothing about it till it is brought before the House, if, indeed, the item be not withdrawn from fear of exposure.

Major-General Sir A. Horsford, K.C.B., and Colonel J. Gwilt, C.B., 34th Regiment, have arrived in Paris on their way to the Crimea, which they will visit at a season of the year when the plateau before Sebastopol is likely to recall in full force their recollections of trench work.

We believe the death-blow to the squadron system was given by a memorandum from Lord Strathnairn, who showed decisively that it was not applicable to Ireland at all events. Lord Lucan, Colonel Baker, and a few other excellent and experienced officers will regret the reversion to the old troop system, but that will be the feeling of a minority of cavalry officers in command of regiments.

Captain G. M. Cardew, 67th Regiment, at present serving as deputy assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Ireland, will succeed to the appointment of brigade-major of the 1st Infantry Brigade, Dublin Division, vacant by the transfer of Captain R. C. Healy, 16th Regiment, to the Control Department, from the 1st proximo, owing to the abolition of his present appointment from that date.

We believe that it is contemplated to hold a large meeting of officers on an early day at one of the service clubs, with the view of petitioning the Crown and Parliament against the abolition of prices paid over regulation for commissions without compensation to their holders, as well as to decide upon what further action it is necessary to take to avert a measure which must subject all officers to severe, and many to most serious, pecuniary loss.

The good sense and discipline of the Army will prevent any exhibition of a disorderly spirit among the officers whose position, prospects, and purses are so cruelly affected by the refusal of the Government to recognise extra-regulation prices; but there is a determination, we hear, on their part to carry their remonstrances to the foot of the Throne, and measures are already being taken to collect opinions and names, in order that meetings may be arranged in some of the professional clubs for the purposes of respectful petition.

There are very funny stories going about the new workings of the Public Works Department, and it is likely the other public officers will soon rise up in rebellion against the despots who rule over the repairs of fire-irons, stools, tables, and "public property" generally. There is a capital account of a certain castor which was lost off an armchair, and which entailed requisitions, correspondence, inspections, visits, &c., day after day, till a van with two horses and three men came to take off the armchair in triumph—and the castor came off the day after the chair was returned!

The following moves of regimental depôts, preparatory to the breaking up of the depot battalions, have now taken place:—The depot of the 2nd battalion 1st Royals has moved from Chatham to Chester, to join the 2nd battalion, 4th King's; that of the 1st battalion 2nd Queen's from Chatham to Gosport, to join the 2nd battalion; the 1st battalion, 8th King's, Chatham to Bury, to join the 2nd battalion; the 1st battalion 10th Foot, Shorncliffe to Chatham, to join the General Depot; those of the 1st and 2nd battalions 11th Foot, Parkhurst to Chatham, to join the General Depot; 1st battalion 13th Light Infantry, Winchester to Aldershot, to join the 2nd battalion; 1st and 2nd battalions 19th Foot, Preston to Chatham, to join the General Depot; 1st and 2nd battalions, 24th Foot, Preston to Chatham, to join the General Depot; 31st Foot, Chatham to Newcastle-on-Tyne, to join the 98th Foot; 38th Foot, Chatham to Aldershot, to join the 67th Foot; 48th Foot, Colchester to Chatham, to join the General Depot; 59th Foot, Chatham to Dublin, to join 47th Foot (*en route*); 61st Foot, Parkhurst to Dublin, to join the 15th Foot; 66th Foot, Curragh Camp to Portsmouth, to join the 46th Foot; 73rd Foot, Chatham to Bradford, to join the 35th Foot; 81st Foot, Templemore to Aldershot, to join the 27th Foot (*en route*); 84th Foot, Colchester to Chatham, to join the General Depot; 105th Light Infantry, Winchester to Waterford, to join the 51st Light Infantry; 108th Foot, Chatham to Dublin, to joint 30th Foot (*en route*); 109th Foot, Chatham to Manchester, to join the 100th Foot; and 1st and 3rd battalions Rifle Brigade, Winchester to Aldershot, to join 2nd and 4th battalions.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, March 4.)

The Prince of Wales has held a levée.

The Duke of Richmond has been appointed the Conservative leader in the House of Lords.

The Navy and Army Estimates have been moved; they show great reductions, the former in the dockyards and by a system for naval retirements, the latter by withdrawal of troops in the colonies and the absorption of the officers.

The financial surplus of the year is expected to be larger than has ever been known.

The committee appointed to report upon the expenses of the Abyssinian War have recommenced their investigations.

The Indian Budget will not be laid before the House until after Easter.

Mr. Heron has been returned for Tipperary; Mr. Bernal Osborne for Waterford. The cavalry were called out.

Sir J. Lubbock has been elected for Maidstone.

An influential deputation of China merchants has waited upon Lord Clarendon to protest against the recent convention with China.

Capital punishment is to be abolished in Germany.

The Oxford and Cambridge Boat-race is expected to come off on April 6. The crews are in active training.

The corn-mills of Messrs. Branwell, at Penzance, were consumed by fire yesterday morning. The amount of damage is estimated at several thousand pounds.

The Vice-Chancellor's decree in Pronjé *v.* Matthews has been reversed, with costs against respondents.

The Finsbury murderer has been sentenced to be hanged.

Five per Cent. Rupee Paper, 103½ to 104½; ditto Five-and-a-half, 109½ to 110½.

India Five per Cents., 111½ to 112.

Bank drafts on Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay: demand 1s. 11½d.; thirty and sixty days, 1s. 11-16d. and 1s. 11⅝d.

The following names appear in the Obituary of the week:—Sir James Vallentin; Sir James Menteith, Bart.; Mr. Anson Burlingame; Admiral Sir Henry John Leeke; Lady Arabella Fermor Hesketh; the Countess of Breadalbane.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

Captain Richards, Hydrographer of the Admiralty, and Colonel Clarke, Director of Works, have left Egypt, visiting Malta, &c., *en route*, and may be expected to have their report on the Suez Canal ready in a few days. From what we hear it is probable the naval and military officers take different views of the present condition, purposes, and results of the work. They could not find less than 23ft. of water throughout from end to end, but M. Guichard, the Chief of the Administration of the Canal, admits that in one place there is only 21ft. which they must have skipped. Colonel Clarke has a high opinion of the Canal, and considers it a success in every way. Captain Richards, with the sailors' horror of land in sight, and only a few inches under his keel, considers it as a work begun only, and not likely to be finished and ended, so as to be of real naval utility for some time to come.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

In the House of Commons on March 4, Mr. Roden asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Government purpose proceeding without any more delay with the completion of the system of Indian railways; and if he would state the total number of miles the Government propose to construct and the number of miles per annum.

Mr. Grant Duff.—I can assure my hon. friend that the Government of India is proceeding with the greatest zeal and activity in the extension of the Indian railways under the instructions contained in the despatch of the Secretary of State in Council, dated the 15th of July last. Ample details as to the system of railways which is to be created by State agency will be found in the papers laid before Parliament last year, and I am happy to say that, so far from any delay having occurred, one great railway—that which is to connect Lahore with the north-western gate of the Empire—is under construction, while along three other projected lines—that from Agra and Delhi across Rajpootana, that which runs along the Indus valley, and that which connects Koolburga with Hyderabad—preliminary operations are being pushed forward with a promptitude which is highly creditable to all concerned, and very agreeable to Her Majesty's Government. (Hear.)

THE MAGDALA TURRET-SHIP.

The Magdala, double-screw armour-plated turret-ship, intended for the defence of Bombay Harbour, was launched from the Thames Iron-Works, Shipbuilding, Engineering, and Dry Dock Company, at Blackwall, on March 2. The ship has been constructed for the Council of India, from designs by E. J. Reed, Esq., C.B., the Chief Constructor of the Navy. Her length is 225 feet, breadth 45 feet, and depth 15 feet 6 inches; and her tonnage, B.M., 2,107 tons. Her engines, which are to be supplied by Ravenhill, Hodgson, and Co., will be 250 nominal horse-power, and will drive a pair of twin screws. The ship, being strictly for harbour defence, is not intended for exceptionally high speed, but she will possess great facility of manœuvring. She carries two turrets, each 26 feet in diameter, surmounting a breastwork, raised 6 feet 3 inches from the deck. Both breastwork and turrets are sheltered with 8-inch armour-plates, which increase to 10 inches in thickness round the ports. The armament will be four 18-ton guns, two in each turret. With her full weights on board the Magdala will have so little freeboard as practically to offer no mark to an enemy except the breastwork and turrets. She will, however, carry her guns 10 feet above her line of flotation, and therefore be able to fight them in any weather. The hull of the vessel has a belt of armour-plating 7 feet in width, protecting her more than 4 feet below the water line. The total weight of armour-plating employed is 850 tons, and the whole of this was fixed in position before the launch.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA ON THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

The Select Committee appointed last session to inquire into the cost of the Abyssinian Expedition sat for the first time on Monday, Feb 28, since its reappointment this year. Lord Napier of Magdala was under examination during the whole of the sitting. His lordship said that no estimate of the probable cost of the expedition was ever placed before him, but from what had appeared in the papers he was aware of the fact, that while the estimate was three millions and a half, the cost of the expedition amounted to nine millions. In Lord Napier's opinion, however, no human being could have made a correct estimate of the probable cost of such an expedition.

The point of the coast (he said) on which we were to land was unknown, and could only be determined after special inquiry and examination. When the coast was examined it was found that the route which was the only one suitable for us was one containing so many difficulties that no previous knowledge of the country could have prepared us for it. The reconnoitring party found a stream of water which they were led to believe would answer for the port of disembarkation; but they afterwards discovered that it was simply a passing stream, which dried up in hot weather, so that the whole of the army and the people who accompanied them were dependent for a water supply upon the condensing engines of the steamers. It was impossible to limit the people who came to assist the expedition, to their own advantage no doubt, or to put any check upon them, and it was of course necessary to provide water for the whole of the British subjects in the country. Had any of those perished from the refusal of the authorities to supply them with water, those authorities would have been held by the nation to have been extremely culpable. The number of human beings connected with the expedition and the cattle required 200 tons of water a day. That was an expense that could not have been foreseen, and must be put down as one cause of the excess of expenditure. The second cause was, that the coast was found to be subject to an epidemic which destroyed a great number of mules and camels. There was no previous knowledge of the coast to forewarn us of the extent and severity of the calamity. Thirdly, the state of the coast, of the port, and of the climate, was such that it was impossible to incur the liability of detaining a large force without having the means of retransmitting them to India or to Europe as the case might require. We could not have kept a large force at Zoola without imminent danger and great sickness. Such a calamity as a cyclone dispersing the condensing steamers might have caused us extreme disaster. Had we desired to dismiss the troops they could not have made their way out of the Red Sea against the monsoon in any case without the aid of powerful steamers; and in several instances in which the attempt was made, I believe I am correct in saying that it failed. I think these are the principal causes why the expense exceeded the estimate.

His lordship's examination then proceeded as follows:—

The Chairman: Previously to your despatching the force from Bombay, were you aware of the suggestion of the Indian Government that the landing force should consist of 7,650 men, and that there should be a reserve of 2,250 men?

Lord Napier: I cannot say. The total number that went to Zoola was 13,425, of which 4,212 were British and 9,223 native troops. In addition to these, one battery of artillery and two regiments of native infantry were unused.

The Chairman: Would not the raising of the strength of the force from 12,000 to 15,000 add one-fourth to the original cost?

Lord Napier: No doubt every increase to the force would increase the expenditure.

The Chairman: That increase was without reference to the views of the Home Government, the Bombay Government, or the Government of India?

Lord Napier: No force was sent but by superior authority, because I could not have ordered any. The views of the Bombay Government as to a smaller force being sufficient were conveyed to me in a memorandum by Sir Seymour Fitzgerald. The way in which the numbers of the force were raised was in some measure irrespective of my own will. I was satisfied that I required a certain number of regiments. The Commander-in-Chief in India and the Viceroy considered that those regiments should be raised to a greater strength than they consisted of when I proposed to take them as a force to Abyssinia. I could not say positively that I should not require more, and had I thought more were required, I should not have hesitated on the spur of the moment to ask for them.

The Chairman: I have not gathered whether the increase of the force was your own proposal, or resulted from the order of the Commander-in-Chief in India?

Lord Napier: From both causes. At whatever point the force was raised it was done with the full cognizance of the two Governments. There may have been 29,000 or 30,000 followers with the expedition, but I have no return to enable me to state the exact number. One company of Royal Engineers, consisting of eighty or ninety men, was sent out by the Horse Guards, but not on my requisition. These were extremely valuable to the expedition. It may be said that they were sent out at my instance because I recommended the use of the telegraph in connection with which they were employed, or if not they must have been sent from the conviction that such an addition to our force was extremely useful. The European regiments in India which were taken to Abyssinia were not, to my knowledge, increased in strength on the requisition of the Horse Guards. The first intimation I had that it was desired that regiments should be of greater strength was in a communication received through the Bombay Government from the Indian Government. I do not believe that was at the instance of the Horse Guards. The increase in the number of men in each European regiment was objected to by me on the ground that the greater strength of a regiment would not have been of so much use as a regiment flexible and complete in its organization, but of smaller numbers. The additional numerical strength resulted from the order of the Commander-in-Chief in India—the native regiments were also increased without my advice. I wanted five regiments, but of less strength than the increase ordered by the Commander-in-Chief. I felt the want of more men on several occasions, because there was a time when the line of communication was in great danger. Hordes of robbers infested the coast, and I found it necessary to call in 200 sailors, but their march was stopped by the arrival of the 26th Regiment. My great object was to strengthen every position and to prevent an attack by bands of natives, which would in all probability have resulted from their seeing the troops proceeding in small parties. They would of course have been beaten by the troops, but that would have raised a flame which would have delayed the expedition longer. The real danger was averted by the occasional passage of larger bodies of troops. I do not know that the actual number of followers first fixed upon was 7,900—5,500 public and 2,274 private followers. We had to provide for the hot weather, during which the soldiers would require the services of those people, and I think I can safely say that no follower was sent whose services had not been fully considered, and whose assistance might not have been required for a much longer time than actually proved to be the case. I am not prepared to endorse the statement in Captain Hozier's book that a large number of the muleteers consisted of the sweepings of Egypt. The Egyptian muleteers who accompanied the expedition were in many instances worthless, and had to be sent back. I could not state the number that were got rid of, but possibly they amounted to 4,000. There going necessitated their being replaced by other men, and this added to the expense. I counted upon getting 4,000 coolies, but they were not sent to me.

In reply to a question put by Sir Stafford Northcote, Lord Napier said that there was no attempt upon the part of the Horse Guards to press upon him anything that he did not consider necessary. In reply to other members of the committee, his lordship said—

By Sir John Hay: It is quite out of the province of a general to estimate the cost of any campaign in which he may be engaged. If he were to embarass himself in the first instance with the question of cost, the probability is he would never carry out the expedition at all.

By Colonel Barttelott: I do not believe that the transportation of troops from Bombay was attended by any unnecessary expense. I do not think I had one man too many; on the contrary, I should have been glad of another column to send to the opposite side of Magdala. I was unable to divide my forces sufficiently to invest a part on that side, and I was therefore obliged to trust to the Gallah people, who were on the hills overlooking the other side. In my command of the expedition I was influenced by two considerations—one the honour and credit of this country, and the other the safety of our Indian Empire. If there had been any chance of disaster, it would have been a terrible thing for our Indian Empire. Whatever the expedition may have cost this country, it was necessary at all hazards that we should be successful, and, therefore, although the expense was great, it was not thrown away. I consider there may have been faults of commission and omission here and there, which may have increased the expenditure beyond what it might have been if there had been no fault; but the excessive expenditure caused in that way formed a very small part of the entire cost.

By Lord Elcho: I recommended the use of a submarine cable to the Secretary of State for India. That might not have been laid down in time; but if we had had it it would have saved a good deal of expense and of anxiety, and enabled us to have our wants supplied more quickly than they were under the other arrangements. It was not my business to inquire into the character of the Egyptian muleteers or any others; but from what I have seen recorded I should say it would be very hard to find any muleteer with a good character in Egypt. The commander of an expedition would be lost if he were to look into all these details.

By Mr. Eastwick: I should have been very sorry to have undertaken to take Magdala with a less number of troops. It was one of the strongest places I have ever seen. I believe that if a few old women had got behind the natural bastion and thrown down stones on our troops they would have caused serious damage, and that had not Theodore thrown away his position by leading his army against us we should not have taken the position except at a very serious loss indeed. If we had been met by good troops, probably not a man of ours would have returned had we not had a sufficient force. If the small force recommended by Colonel Merewether had made a dash upon Magdala, I don't believe a man of them *would* have returned.

The Chairman: Then it is your opinion that the estimate of three millions and a half was absurd?

Lord Napier: I have far too much respect for the House to say that. Indeed, I should be liable to be committed.

By Mr. Mundella: In point of fact it was impossible to form an estimate of the expenditure in India, and that applied with much greater force to England.

Lord Napier again gave evidence before the committee on Thursday, Mar. 3, and entered somewhat fully into explanations respecting the correspondence which had taken place between himself and the Indian Government with regard to the choice of troops. He had, he said, a special reason for urging the employment of troops from Bombay. An expectation was entertained that on the appearance of our troops in Abyssinia the prisoners would be released, and he wished that those troops should be employed which could be most economically conveyed. He also knew that the Bombay regiments were bound to each other by mutual ties, and he felt he could call most readily upon those regiments which he knew best. To have sent Bengal troops to Abyssinia would not have increased the efficiency of the army. In an expedition of so extraordinary a character, he felt it was necessary to have the confidence of every man, and that every man should have confidence in him. He, therefore, ventured to differ from the Commander-in-Chief, and adhere to his own decision with respect to the selection of troops. In answer to a question put by Sir Stafford Northcote, his lordship said he considered that there was a considerable saving of time effected by the Home Government placing the organization of the expedition in the hands of the Bombay Government, and the saving of time formed a great element in the success of the expedition. In answer to other questions, Lord Napier said—

There was considerable difference of opinion with respect to the organization of the Land Transport Corps. I wished that a distinct and separate corps should be organized, but the Government took a different view, and sent a portion of the Indian Land Transport Corps. No doubt there was some delay caused in consequence, but I could not have moved from the coast immediately under any circumstances. The first intention, I believe, was to place the whole organization of the expedition in my hands, but a cry arose that that was a usurpation of the duties of the Civil Government, and it was when the intelligence of such a feeling reached India that the Governor-General desired to dissipate it, and that was probably the reason why the expedition was not organized entirely by myself but by the Civil Government of India. I may also add that whenever there was any difference of opinion between myself and his Excellency, it was always on account of His Excellency desiring that the expedition should be conducted most economically. Everything was dependant on and controlled by the condition of the country. It was no use to move the troops till I had carriages and food, nor could we advance before the road was made. It would have been most disastrous to the prisoners had we followed Theodore about and attacked his camp, because in all probability they would have been sacrificed in the tumult, and it was one of the greatest mercies of Providence, so far as they were concerned, that Theodore took them to Magdala before we got there. Indeed if we had had wings, and could have flown, we could not have got to Magdala before Theodore had he chosen to abandon his guns, because he was so near it, as compared with the distance at which we were. He might have conveyed the prisoners to that fortress at any time. I considered it very necessary that our advance should immediately follow on the intelligence being known that we were on the road .... The best season for operations was undoubtedly at the time we were in the country. The rainy season is usually supposed to commence in June, but the year during we were there was very exceptional, and the weather was quite as cold on the highlands while we were there as in the rainy season. There was nothing to prevent our commencing operations in Abyssinia in December; indeed, that would have been one of the best months in the year. At one time the provisions were very short at Senafe. There was no actual want because they arrived in time. I requested the officers in authority to buy mules wherever they could, and said that they would be paid for out of the public funds. I apprehend that the rules which had been purchased by the Government of Bombay had not been sent in consequence of deficiency of carriage. I had nothing to do with the engagement of shipping, and knew nothing of the arrangements. There may have been very good reasons why they were not sent. I only know that I applied for them and did not get them. Whatever delay there may have been in supplying me with animals, every animal in the country was required when they did arrive, and I was obliged to buy more.

In Lord Napier's opinion, delay was certainly the result of the expedition not being entirely in this hands.

The expedition (he said) was a very peculiar one. It had been my fortune to have been for many years engaged in a service which had prepared me to have undertaken such an expedition. I could not have undertaken it if I had been materially interfered with. The moment I saw that the troops were being reduced to such an extent as might endanger the chances of success, I should have retired and asked that some other commander should have been appointed. At the same time I do not think I could say that it would always be advisable that the whole organization of an expedition should necessarily be placed in the hands of the commander.

The Select Committee resumed its sitting on March 4, Mr. Candlish in the chair.

After the publication of our first edition yesterday, a correspondence was read between the Secretary of the Government of India and the Secretary of the Bombay Government, dated from Simla, Oct. 14, 1867, in which the Governor-General expressed an opinion that it would be advisable to employ native regiments from both presidencies. His lordship read his reply to the Government of India, in which he stated the reason why he adhered to his determination with respect to the choice of the troops. He wished the letter quoted, because it showed that the Government of India felt the necessity of increasing the native troops, and because it showed that he himself acted on the principle of economy. He had a special reason for urging the employment of troops from Bombay. An expectation was entertained that on the appearance of our troops in Abyssinia the prisoners would be released, and he wished that those troops should be employed which could be most economically conveyed. He also knew that the Bombay regiments were bound to each other by mutual ties, and he felt he could call most readily upon those regiments which we knew best. To have sent Bengal troops to Abyssinia would not have increased the efficiency of the army. In an expedition of this extraordinary character, he felt it was necessary to have the confidence of every man, and that every man should have confidence in him. He, therefore, ventured to differ from his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and adhere to his own decision with respect to the selection of troops. He considered that the army had been saved from a great dilemma by the employment of carts. He also desired to have a small portion of the European force, which was disapproved of by the Indian Government. He thought that in every expedition of this kind it was always necessary to have a portion of the army, both infantry and cavalry, composed of European troops. From all histories he had read of the climate, &c., of Abyssinia, he considered that it was too severe at certain portions of the year for Indian troops, and also that the food of the country was not such as was suitable for them.

By Mr. Eastwick: He preferred that the native troops should be from the Bombay Presidency because of the smaller expense of conveyance.

In reply to another hon. member, Lord Napier said that the Government of the Bombay Presidency, of their own motion, thought it necessary to increase the strength of the Bombay regiments by 100 men.

By Colonel Barttelot: I provided for the contingency of a lengthened campaign by requesting his Royal Highness to have two regiments at Malta in case reinforcements were required, and his Royal Highness immediately responded to that request. It involved no additional expense.

By Sir S. Northcote: I consider that there was a considerable saving of time effected by the Home Government placing the organization of the expedition in the hands of the Bombay Government, and saving of time formed a great element in the success of the expedition.

By the Chairman: There was considerable difference of opinion with respect to the organization of the Land Transport Corps. I wished that a distinct and separate corps should be organized but the Government took a different view, and sent a portion of the Indian Land Transport Corps. No doubt there was some delay caused in consequence, but I could not have moved from the coast immediately under any circumstances. The first intention, I believe, was to place the whole organization of the expedition in my hands, but a cry arose that that was a usurpation of the duties of the Civil Government, and when the intelligence of such a feeling reached India the Governor-General desired to dissipate it, and that was probably the reason why it was not organized entirely by myself, but by the Civil Government of India. I may also add that whenever there was any difference of opinion between myself and his Excellency, it was always on account of his Excellency desiring that the expedition should be conducted most economically. Everything was dependent on and controlled by the condition of the country. It was no use to move the troops till I had carriages and food, nor could we advance before the road was made. It would have been most disastrous to the prisoners had we followed Theodore about and attacked his camp, because in all probability they would have been sacrificed in the tumult, and it was one of the greatest mercies of Providence so far as they were concerned that Theodore took them to Magdala before we got there. Indeed if we had had wings and could have flown we could not have got to Magdala before Theodore had he chosen to abandon his guns, because he was so near it, as compared with the distance at which we were. He might have conveyed the prisoners to that fortress at any time. I considered it very necessary that our advance should immediately follow on the intelligence being known that we were on the road. I had no power to incur expense whatever, because that is the duty of the Civil Government. All that a commander can do is to make requisitions to the Civil Government. I was not responsible with respect to the land transport or other matters until after I landed.

By Sir S. Northcote: A definite scheme for the formation of the Land Transport Corps was proposed to the Governor-General in August.

By Mr. Seely: On Sept. 20 the scheme for the organization of the Land Transport Corps was commenced by the issue of an order in Council. I did not concur with the proposals of the Government of Bombay until October. The best season for operations was undoubtedly at the time we were in the country. The rainy season is usually supposed to commence in June, but the year during which we were there was very exceptional, and the weather was quite as cold on the highlands while we were there as in the rainy season. There was nothing to prevent our commencing operations in Abyssinia in December; indeed, that would have been one of the best months in the year.

By Mr. White: I wrote to his Excellency on October 7, complaining of the Land Transport Corps, and it was afterwards increased. At one time the provisions were very short at Senafe. There was no actual want, because they arrived in time. I requested the officers in authority to buy mules wherever they could, and said that they would be paid for out of the public funds. I apprehend that the mules which had been purchased by the Government of Bombay had not been sent in consequence of deficiency of carriage. I had nothing to do with the engagement of shipping, and knew nothing of the arrangements. There may have been very good reasons why they were not sent. I only know that I applied for them and did not get them. Whatever delay there may have been in supplying me with animals, every animal in the country was required when they did arrive, and I was obliged to buy more.

By Mr. Mundella: By the use of carts I was enabled to accumulate provisions for the troops at Senafe. There was great loss of animals through stress of work and the nature of the country. Delay was certainly the result of the expedition not being entirely in my hands.

Mr. Mundella: Then in your opinion economy and success would be more probable in expeditions of this kind, if the entire control were vested in the commander.

Lord Napier: This expedition was one of a very peculiar nature. It was my good fortune for many years to have been engaged in the conduct of a campaign of the kind, and therefore I think it would have been better if there had been no difference of opinion between me and those over me. I should not have undertaken the expedition if I had been interfered with in its requirements, but I or any other commander would prefer to have the responsibility of incurring expenditure shared by the Civil Government.

By Sir Patrick O'Brien: I believe a great cause of the excessive expenditure is to be found in the fact that the stock purchased for the expedition was sold for a sum out of all proportion to its cost. I strongly urged upon the Bombay Government to put the articles in our own magazines, and to put the price of them in a suspense account, with a view to their being bought afterwards by the Indian Government.

By Sir Stafford Northcote: If absolute authority had been given to me I could have organized the expedition with greater rapidity. For instance, when I asked for carriage it was said it could not be got, but it was afterwards produced. As a commander-in-chief in Bombay, I was an extraordinary member of the Government, but when I found myself outvoted I abandoned a position which would have made me responsible for what I did not wish. I gathered from a letter which you addressed to me personally that you left the conduct of the expedition in my hands, and I think that, understanding that such was your desire, the Bombay Government ought to have given effect to it.

By Mr. Denison: I think, putting all the mistakes and differences of opinion together, their cost could not reach an amount which would be worthy the attention of a great nation.

The Committee then adjourned.

On the sitting of the Committee this morning, the evidence of Lord Napier was proceeded with. Mr. Candlish again occupied the chair, and there were present—Sir J. Hay, Mr. Seeley, and Mr. Campbell. Among the spectators was Mr. Spofforth, the agent of the Conservative party.

Lord Napier, before any questions were asked, wished to correct a portion of his evidence. He had said that there were no meetings of the Council in India previous to the expedition, but he had forgotten to state that certain meetings took place of the members of the Government of Bombay and various officers connected with the expedition, and reports were made. No councils were held, except two at his special request, with respect to the preparation for the expedition. They were held in December. The question of cost was not introduced, it was a question of preparation and supplying; each officer at the head of the department, such as the Quarter-Master-General, the officer at the head of the Commissariat, and others who were organizing the expedition made their reports at those meetings.

By the Chairman: In general terms the supplies were on my requisition. There was in the first place a requisition for a six months' continuous supply, and then for supplies from three months to three months. It was a matter determined by the Bombay Government. My requisition was for six months' supply for 9,900 men. I could not say how long after that first six months' supplies continued to be sent. The object I had in view was always to have six months in hand. I pointed out to the Commissariat at Bombay what I considered necessary, and the Commissariat communicated it to the Government. I simply indicated what I required, and left the Commissariat to deal with it. Of course, if I said I wanted one hundred tons of forage at once, it whold be sent. Other officers in whom I had confidence made requisitions when I was in Abyssinia, and I accept all the responsibility of these requisitions. A memorandum was issued by the Governor-General throwing upon me the responsibility of taking a larger force than the Government considered necessary, and they mentioned that if I did take a large force it might not be passible to obtain sufficient carriages, and the result of my shrinking from that responsibility would have been that the expedition could not have gone that year. In the first period of my being at Zoola, so difficult was it to feed the baggage horses, that they were reported to be without food. Officers were appointed to investigate the matter, and through them and a person of great religious eminence the Mohammedan population of the passes were induced to sell forage, but that was not until an advance was made. I did not consider it safe to trust to anything except what I took with me. Whatever forage was ordered by the commissariat was ordered after full consideration.

Mr. Candlish pointed out that of 13,102 tons of forage ordered at Bombay, only 4,000 tons was landed at Zoola, and out of 6,307 tons of compressed hay that was ordered at Suez, only 300 tons were landed at Zoola.

Lord Napier: I have no doubt that the commissariat officers and those of the transport service could explain that, but it is wholly a mistake to suppose that two years' stores for the whole army were shipped. There were many circumstances which required that we should have a good supply, because it might have happened that if we had advanced without them and had been met by hostile tribes, we should have been hunted out of the country.

His lordship was pessed by the chairman to express his opinion with reference to the fact of only 4,000 tons of forage being landed out of 13,000, but he declined to do so, observing that he had not the slightest doubt the matter could be explained by the commissariat officer.

Examination continued: No doubt the whole of the means of landing were occupied. I was not at the port after. I left it on the 23rd of January. (Left sitting.) —*Pall Mall Gazette.*

LONDON GAZETTE, Friday, March 4.

St. James's Palace, March 1.

The Queen has been pleased, on the nomination of Marquis of Normanby, to appoint Captain Thomas Lewis Hampton, late 5th Dragoon Guards, one of Her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, vice Captain C. W. Earle, resigned.

War-Office, Pall-Mall, March 4.

1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. Rigby Wason to be Capt., by purchase, vice Charles Robert Kerr Hubback, who retires; Cornet Francis William Robertson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Wason.

20th Hussars.—Cornet Charles Swaine Hogge to be Lieut., vice M. Armstrong, a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Cornet Benjamin Watson Blake to be Lieut., vice C. S. Hogge, a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

Coldstream Guards.—Ensign and Lieut. the Hon. Evelyn Edward Thomas Boscawen to be Lieut. and Capt., by purchase, vice George Gordon Macpherson, who retires: Cyril Dudley Fortescue, gent. to be Ensign and Lieut., by purchase, vice the Hon. E. E. T. Boscawen; Lieut. and Capt. Henry Robert Eyre to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. and Capt. the Hon. H. Legge, who has resigned that appointment.

Scots Fusilier Guards.—Lieut and Capt. the Hon. Charles William White to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col., by purchase, vice the Hon. Lionel Edward Massey, who retires: Ensign and Lieut. William Edward Montgomery to be Lieut. and Capt. by purchase, vice the Hon. C. W. White: the Hon. Arthur Hay David Fraser to be Ensign and Lieut., by purchase, vice Montgomery.

10th Foot.—Staff Assist.-Surg. Henry Northage Land James, M.D., to be Assist.-Surg., vice Robert Hyde, appointed to the Staff.

19th Foot.—Lieut. Robert Gayer Traill to be Capt., by purchase, vice Edward Nassau Kindersley, who retires; Ensign Harry J. Carrington to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Traill.

45th Foot.—The second Christian name of Ensign Mason is Macan, and not Macon, as stated in the "Gazette" of the 18th of February, 1870.

55th Foot.—Lieut. Francis Barnston to be Capt, by purchase, vice Edwin F. Temple, who retires; Ensign Philip Eyton to be Lieut., by purchase, vice William King, who retires; Ensign Frederick James Webber Smith to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Barnston.

59th Foot.—Capt. John Thomson Bowers, from half-pay, late 6th Foot, to be Capt., vice Charles Wollaston Hutton, who retires upon temporary half-pay.

66th Foot.—Lieut. Ernest Stephen Garratt to be Capt., by purchase, vice James Anderson Baxter, who retires; Lieut. Francis James Cullen, from 1st West India Regiment to be Lieut. vice Garratt; Ensign William Angustus Callaghan to be Lieut, by purchase, vice John Granville Baker, who retires.

75th Foot.—Lieut. John Gage Lecky to be Capt. by purchase, vice Charles Hensman Heycock, who retires; Ensign Arthur Edward Clabburn to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Lecky.

81st Foot.—Ensign Norcott D'Esterre Roberts to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Robert John MacDonnell, who retires.

90th Foot.—Lieut. Randall Ironside Ward to be Capt. by purchase, vice John Caulfeild, who retires; Lieut. Arthur William Bowman to be Adjt., vice Lieut. R. I. Ward, promoted.

96th Foot.—Ensign Benjamin Horatio Pollard to be Lieut., without purchase, vice C. F. Powell, a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

101st Foot.—The surname of the Ensign appointed in the "Gazette" of Feb. 18, 1870, is Johnston, and not Johnstone, as then stated.

106th Foot.—Ensign Henry Mapleton Compigne to be Lieut., vice H. A. B. Moorhouse, a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

107th Foot.—Ensign George Richard Moore to be Lieut., vice B. Smith, a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

1st West India Regiment.—Ensign John Reeves to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Cullen, transferred to the 66th Foot.

Medical Department.—Assist. Surg. Robert Hyde, from the 10th Foot, to be Staff Assist. Surg., vice Henry Northage Land James, M.D., appointed to the 10th Foot; Assist.-Surg. James Barry, M.D, from the 82d Foot to be Staff Assist.-Surg., vice William Charles Gasteen, M.B., appointed to the 66th Foot.

BREVET.

Paymaster and Honorary Capt. James George, 21st Hussars, to have the honorary rank of Major.

The following promotions to take place in succession to Lieut.-Gen. Henry Keane Bloomfield, Col. of the 64th Foot, who died on the 11th of February:—

Major-Gen. Lord Frederick Paulet, C.B., Col. of the 32d Foot, to be Lieut.-Gen.

Brevet-Col. William Neville Custance, C.B., from Lieut.-Col., halfpay, late Cavalry Depôt, to be Major-Gen.

Major Godfrey Rhodes, half-pay, unattached, to be Lieut.-Col.

Capt. Edward Metcalfe Grain, Royal Engineers, to be Major.

Memorandum.—Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Major-Gen. William Napier to be Director-General of Military Education.

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PICKINGS FROM "PUNCH"
OF MARCH 5.

A LAW SUIT.—Wig, gown, and bands.

PLAYING AT DRAUGHTS.—The ventilation of our law courts.

THE REAL BRIDGEWATER CANAL.—The voter's breeches-pocket.

CON FOR COLD WEATHER.—When is a man like a foal? When he's a little ho (a)rse.

THE BEST RECOMMENDATION OF THE IRISH LAND BILL.—The clamour of the National Press against it.

EPITAPH ON A FENIAN MARTYR.
Siste, Viator:
Here lies a Traitor.

DIVERSION OF DRILL.
COMIC MAN.—Here! who's got a cork-screw? I can't draw my muzzle-stopper!"

IN THE LADIES' GALLERY.—Mrs. Malaprop is unable to understand why in the House of Commons they talk of their eyes and their nose. She says she was brought up to say noses.

QUESTION BY OUR LITTLE BOY.
"*Sus*" is Latin for pig, and "*Cædo*" means to kill. Please, then, may a pork-butcher be said to commit suicide, when he kills a pig?

A PROFESSIONAL VIEW OF THINGS.
WHEN our schoolmaster, who is fond of pedestrian exercise, sets out for a walk of several miles, he always says that he is going for a good long spell in the country.

WORTH KNOWING.
PERHAPS it is not generally known that one of the greatest improvements in photographic portraiture can be traced back to the celebrated French philosopher—Des Cartes.

THE HEAT OF DEBATE.
THE House of Commons should be careful of entering into discussions aboud foot-warmers in railway carriages lest, after going on so far in the Session pretty comfortably, they get into hot water.

A SUGGESTION FOR MR. SCUDAMORE.
THE clerk in the Government Telegraph Office that really wants cashiering is the clerk of the weather. He has been a general nuisance lately, and has done all he could to upset the new system, with only too much success.

VERY NEEDFUL.
THE Chancellor of the Exchequer seems to think that Government might undertake the insurance of our lives. There is one way, certainly, in which Government might do this with great advantage—by obliging Railway Companies to take better care of them.

A QUOTATION THAT HAS LOST ITS FLAVOUR.
THE gradual disappearance from table of the favourite wine of our fathers suggests the reflection, that if a poet of the present day were, in writing of Britain, to speak of "the lords of human kind," he would hesitate to distinguish, as Goldsmith does with confidence, their "pride in their port."

RESTLESS ROBERT.
No keeping that boy Bob quiet!
First, he made us pay all our assessed taxes in January, and so did the tax-payer out of five quarters tax in a year, pocketing by the dodge three millions in advance. Now, he insists on the Bank's paying dividends quarterly, and so makes the fundholder a present of a quarter's interest, or something very like two millions in all.
Does he mean us to set the *douceur* against the *do*?
Unluckily we all pay taxes, but we don't all draw dividends.

BOUNDING ON THE STAGE.
Galignani says that Madame Gandon, "who seems to be a bright particular star of the St. Petersburg Opera, has got into a scrape for being too demonstrative in her dancing. She has been regularly tried" for that misbehaviour, "and the Court fined her eighty roubles for gestures out of all bound." Bounds, such as those of a fawn or a kangaroo, certainly ought to be the limits of choregraphic display. Our own British sylphs of the ballet, as fashionable society is well aware, are accustomed to confine their feats of agility and grace to pirouettes, capers, and steps of which none exceed the bounds of elegance.

POSSIBLE PUBLICATIONS.
IF it be true that nothing succeeds like success, we may expect that certain novels which have lately been successful will, ere long, be succeeded by successors like the following:—
On the Box: a 'Busman's Story, written by the Author of Beneath the Wheels.
What his Eye Saw: a companion story to the tale of What her Face Said.
The Golden Ophicleide: Variations on the tune of "The Tin Trumpet."
The Brains of Bernard: by the Author of The Tallants of Barton.
Next Week, a Tale of To-morrows: being a sequel to Hitherto, a Story of Yesterdays.
Goeth Down like a Skittle: a Novel by the Author of Cometh up like a Flower.

A HINT FOR THE ACADEMY.
To MISTER PUNCH—Honnerd Sir,
I see it hev been stated in the noosepapers which we reeds em reglar in the Suvants All that the recent Xhibition of Old Master hev proved a great suxess & in the interests of Hart we ought to cry Hangcore to it. With all my art say I, but I shood likeways like to see a Xhibition of Old & Young Missuses as well as them Old Masters of whom we ears so much. Speaking as a phootman I can say as our Young Missuses deserve to be exibited, for they continally are making exibitions of theirselves. I'm shaw if the Akedemy was to show em up in their true colours, which I don't mean there dyed air, the Exibition would be found igstreemly poplar with the public, & avink the support of all we suvants, who in course would phlock to see it, you may take your Alfred Davy it would be a great pecoonary suxess. Apollo Gyesing for the libaty of begging you to publish my Hidea, i remane yours most obedient to command. JOHN THOMAS.
P.S. I ear that some of our old Masters is now pretty nearly beauties without Paint. Well you can't say that exackly of some of our Old & Young Missuses.

A PUZZLE FROM PARIS.
OUR intelligence is puzzled to make out this fashionable morsel of intelligence:—
"Imagine a skirt of *groseille faille* ornamented on the front breadth *en tablier*, with a band of old Bruges guipure, framed as it were with a double *bouillonné* of velvet, of the shade called *prune de Monsieur*.* * Bodice with a point in front and a *basque* at the back, made of *prune de Monsieur faille*, cut low and square in front, and trimmed with a band of Bruges guipure arranged as braces."
By the aid of a French dictionary, we learn that "*groseille*" means a gooseberry, and "*faille*" a fault, or excavation; that "*tablier*" means a chessboard, and "*bouillonné*" a bubbling. But this knowledge only serves still more to puzzle and perplex us, and confuse the picture which our strong imagination is challenged to conceive. We also find that "*prune de Monsieur*" simply means an Orleans plum; and we may admit that the colour of this fruit is certainly a plummy colour for a dress. But how can we imagine a lady wearing articles so masculine as "braces," unless, indeed, she does so in a figurative manner, with certain other clothing, which indicate the grey mare to be the better horse?

The *Newcastle Chronicle* learns that it is now definitely settled that the question as to whether Lady Mordaunt's insanity is a bar to the suit for a divorce shall be argued before the Divorce Court. The matter will probably be mentioned on Tuesday next, but it is anticipated that the arguments will be deferred until the sitting of the full court next term.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—
ESTABLISHED 1710.
POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE and LIFE.
HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).
TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.
DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN—Bernard Hall, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMEN—{ William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	R. W. Kelley, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq.	Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.	N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	J. H. Thomson, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	C. J. Thomas, Esq.

H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.
BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; J. E. Pollock M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.
The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.
For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

C A U T I O N.
STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,
for Children cutting their teeth. Purchasers are requested to
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

BANKS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts

On London at 6 months' sight above £50	at 1s. 11 3/4d. per Re.	
4 ,, ,,	at 1s. 11 5/8d.	,,
3 ,, ,,	at 1s. 11 9/16d.	,,
,, ,,	at 1s. 11 1/2d.	,,
1 ,, ,,	at 1s. 11 7/16d.	,,
On demand	at 1s. 11 3/8d.	,,
On Scotland and Ireland; Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe; Overland at 1 day's sight	at 1s. 11 5/16d.	,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Coconada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoo, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.
INTEREST.
On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
12 months .... 6 per cent.
6 do. .... 5 ,,
3 do. .... 3 ,,
All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.
Bombay, 19th November 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
AGENCIES.
Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.—{ The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.
TERMS OF BUSINESS.
The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.
Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.
Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.
The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.
Every other description of Banking business transacted.
All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—
Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.
HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.
Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.
BRANCHES IN INDIA.
Calcutta | Agra. | Kurrachee.
Madras. | Bombay. | Lahore.
The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 13/16 per Rupee.

6 months sight	1/11 13/16	per Rupee.
4 do.	1/11 11/16	,,
3 do.	1/11 9/16	,,
2 do.	1/11 1/2	,,
1 do.	1/11 7/16	,,
On demand	1/11 3/8	,,
On Scotland	1/11 3/8	,,
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	1/11 3/8	,,

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
INTERESTS.
On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.
On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5
The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.
Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1870.

FOR SALE.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, at T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON'S, Hummum Street,
A very great choice of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, by the best makers.
Repairs in Watches, Clocks and Jewellery undertaken and carefully made.
T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
PRINCE ALBERT. Selections from the Prize Translation of a Poem, by "Munsookh." Cloth bound and gilt lettered .... Rs. 2 8
Ditto Ditto Paper Cover 2 0
Bombay, 12th March 1870. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE, PAINTS and OILS from the Manufactory of Messrs. JOHN MATHEWS & Co., HATTON GARDEN WORKS.
PAINTS,—White, Green, Black and Chocolate.
Zinc Metallic White.
White Zinc.
White Lead.
Red Lead.
Oxide of Iron.
OILS.—Boiled and Raw Linseed.
Apply to the Agents in Bombay, 14, Meadow Street. OWEN & OKELL.

FOR SALE, at the METAL MART, Boree Bunder, PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, from 6 to 12 horse power.
These Engines have been specially prepared by Messrs. Clayton & Shuttleworth for the districts, and are adapted for working Pumps, Circular Saw Benches, Mortar Mills, &c., and can be driven either off the fly wheel on one side or off the driving pulley on the other.
The Boilers having been made under careful superintendence, the Engines can be safely worked up to double their nominal horse power.
Prices and further particulars can be had on application.
W. NICOL & Co.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—JUST LANDED, DOUBLE BARREL LIFT PUMPS, worked by hand, 8 inches bore, 14 inches stroke, on malleable iron wheels, having ball joint where the suction pipe joins the table, and leather hose pipe 6 feet long 5½" diameter for the discharge, with 24 feet malleable iron suction pipe in 4 lengths with flanged joints.
Galvanised Iron Hand Pumps, on tripod stands, with 20 feet of Suction Hose.
One 8 Horse Power Horizontal Steam Pump, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with Boiler and Fittings complete.
One Treble Action Pump, suitable for deep wells, and may be worked by hand or bullock power.
Gwynnes' Centrifugal Pumps, 4, 7, 8, & 10 inch, with 24 feet of Wrought Iron Piping and Bend to each.
One Portable Steam Crane, complete, to lift 5 Tons, by J Taylor & Co., Liverpool.
Two High Pressure Horizontal Steam Engines, each 12 Horse Power nominal, with Boilers and Mountings complete.
Hand Fire Engines, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with Suction and Delivery Hose, complete.
Galvanised Corrugated Sheet Iron, in Sheets 6, 7, and 8 feet long, 16, 18, 20, and 24 Gauge.
Galvanised Iron Ridging and Fixings.
A few Wrought Iron Plate Girders, 33 feet long, 24 inch deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per lineal foot.
Crab Winches, Galvanised Blocks, Chain, Duplex Punches, Cast, Wrought Galvanised Iron and Lead Piping.
Bar, Angle, Tee, Plate and Sheet Iron, Cast, Shear and Blister Steel, Bolts and Nuts; also a quantity of untapped Nuts of sizes (Machine made.)
Pickaxes, Hoes, Nails, &c.
A large assortment of Hammers.
Plain Sheet and Perforated Zinc.
Whitworth's Taps and Dies.
Fire Brick and Clay.
Suction and Leather Delivery Hose.
Beams and Scales and Weights.
A few Coal Skips suitable for weighing Coal on board ships.
Estimates given for all description of Ironwork and Machinery on application. W. NICOL & Co.
18th March 1870.

JAMES W. ALLAN AND Co.,
(Late KINLOCH AND ALLAN)
3, NESBIT LANE, FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
India Rubber Suction Hose.
India Rubber Sheet.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Portland Cement.
Crab Winches, Bench Vices, Buckets, Shovels.
One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.
One Circumferenter, complete.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.
This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.
As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—
1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.
2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.
3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.
JAMES W. ALLAN & Co. having been appointed Sole Agents, for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Nettings Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—
Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for	1859	£228,314
Do.	1861	292,402
Do.	1863	341,668
Do.	1865	414,733
Do.	1867	460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of		£232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.
LIFE BRANCH.

Life premiums for	1860	£73,150
Do.	1862	105,703
Do.	1864	152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st January 1869.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN THE YEAR 1842,
IN LONDON AND BORDEAUX 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. beg to draw attention to the following selection of their well known Wines and Spirits, fresh supplies of which have recently arrived:—
The Finest Dry CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.
(Our own Brand.)

	Rs. as.
MAGNUMS, finest dry .... (Labelled)	74 0
FINEST DRY Sparkling, gold foil ,, ... Qts.	36 0
FINEST SPARKLING, silver foil ,, ... ,,	32 0
GOOD SPARKLING, do. ,, ... ,,	27 0

(Also in Pints at Rs. 19-8, Rs. 17-8, and Rs. 14-8.)

SPIRITS.
These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules, and our original Heart-shaped Label.

	Rs. as.
COGNAC, Old Pale .... Black capsule	32 0
COGNAC, Superior Pale ... Yellow capsule	28 0
COGNAC, Pale .... White capsule	25 0
OLD JAMAICA RUM	22 0
OLD TOM, GIN, 1st Quality	21 0
GENEVA (1 dozen Flasks in a case)	21 0
IRISH WHISKEY	23 0
SCOTCH WHISKEY	21 0

SHERRIES.
Specially selected for Tropical Consumption.
(Our own Brand.)

	Rs. as.
WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15 0
YELLOW SEAL, Pale and Dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	18 8
BROWN SEAL, very Pale Dry and delicate	22 0
BLUE SEAL, extra Pale Dry and delicate	22 0
GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light gold color, Nutty and Dry	22 0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft and Pale	28 0
AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	32 0
EAST INDIA MADEIRA (one voyage)	33 0

PORTS.
(Our own Brand.)

	Qts. Rs. as.	Pts. Rs. as.
A 1—OLD CRUSTED, choice	36 0	
A 1—GOLD SEAL, an invalid's wine, full and fruity	30 0	
1st Qlty. BLACK SEAL, a Dessert wine, mature	24 8	14 0
2nd ,, RED SEAL, a good wine	18 0	10 8

BORDEAUX.
(Our own Brand.)

		Qts. Rs. as.	Pts. Rs. as.
CHATEAU MOUTON ... Gold capsule	per doz.	30 0	16 0
CHATEAU RAUZAN ... Black capsule	,,	25 0	14 0
CHATEAU PALMER ... Blue capsule	,,	22 0	12 0
CHATEAU LAROSE ... Yellow capsule	,,	18 8	10 8
ST. JULIEN ... Green capsule	,,	17 0	10 0
MEDOC (Cantenac) ... Red capsule	,,	15 8	9 0
MEDOC ... White capsule	,,	13 8	
HAUT SAUTERNES ... Red capsule	,,	22 0	12 0

For particulars of their other Wines, CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. refer their friends and the public to their General Price List.
Orders are executed for not less than 1 dozen quarts or 2 dozen pints of any Wine or Spirit.
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, Ruinart Pere et Fils' CHAMPAGNE, Green Seal.
Magnums in 1 doz. cases Rs. 82 per dozen.
Quarts, in 1 ,, ,, ,, 42 per ,,
Pints in 2 ,, ,, ,, 21 per ,,
EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

JAMES MUIR and SON'S Celebrated EDINBURGH PALE ALE—
Quarts, Rs. 4-12; Pints, Rs. 3-4 per doz.
In casks of 4 and 8 dozen; Cash, from our Godowns only. Apply to our Godown-keeper.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, just received ex SAM MENDEL from Messrs. T. Oakes & Co., of 10 Austin Friars, London. These Wines are largely consumed in the Bengal and Madras Presidencies:—
Pale Dinner Sherry, Bronze Caps, at Rs. 15 per dozen.
Fine Dry Pale Sherry, Green ,, ,, 19 ,,
Superior Old Pale Sherry, Yellow ,, ,, 24 ,,
LEGGATT & Co.

F O R S A L E.
VEUVE CLICQUOT CHAMPAIGN,
WARRANTED GENUINE,
A small shipment is now being landed.
Price per Case of 1 dozen quarts Rs. 44.
Do. do. 2 ,, pints ,, 47.
Discount for Cash Payment 10 per cent.
26th March 1870. VOLKART BROTHERS.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(Late R. Todd & James.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (Limited), Agents for the above well known Firm, HAVE ON SALE at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per dozen, Rs.
CHAMPAGNE, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnums	90
Do. do. do.	40
Do. do. do. Half Pints	12
Do. do. do. a Crown	33
MOSELLE, Sparkling 1st quality	36
Do. Fine do. Brand a Crown	30
HOCK, Sparkling, Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine Still, Red Seal	19
Do. Superior, Green Seal	40
SHERRY, Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden do.	29
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	30
CLARET, Light, Capsule	15
Do. do. Pints	8
Do. Yellow Sea	23
Do. Red do. Pints	17
Do. do. do. Quarts	32
PORT, Black Seal	26
Do. do. Pints	14
BRANDY, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
OLD TOM, Red Seal	18
DRY GIN, Black Seal	18
CURACOA, Sweet or Dry	42
MARASCHINO	48

N. B.—Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual. Liberal discount for Wholesale Purchasers.
Elphinstone Circle, January, 1870.

PURE AERATED WATERS,
MANUFACTURED AND SUPPLIED,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.
SPECIAL ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO THE PURIFICATION OF THE WATER EMPLOYED, WHEREBY THE SUPERIORITY OF THE COMPANY'S PREPARATIONS IS MAINTAINED.
SODA WATER AND POTASH WATER.
TONIC or QUININE WATER.—The numerous imitations of this refreshing and invigorating water testify to the appreciation in which it is held by the public.
SELTZER WATER, from an analysis of the German Spa Waters.
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE.
AERATED WATERS FOR MEDICINAL USE.
PURE AERATED WATER.
SODA WATER, 15 grs. (Liq. Sodæ Effervescens P.B.)
POTASH, 15 grs. (Liq. Potassæ Effervescens P.B.)
CITRATE OF POTASH, 30 grs.
AMMONIA, 10 grs.
LITHIA, 5 grs. (Liq. Lithiæ Effervescens P.B.)
LITHIA POTASH.
LITHIA AMMONIA, &c.
N.B.—AERATED WATERS when received should be at once unpacked and the bottles laid on their sides, to ensure the liquid covering the Corks, with a layer of dry straw between. If this necessary precaution be not attended to, the contents are liable to leakage and deterioration.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY (FORT & BYCULLA,) & POONA.

LINDLEY & WARREN,
PHOTOGRAPHERS & MINIATURE PAINTERS,
23, APOLLO STREET.
Studio open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Ivory Miniatures painted, Photos. coloured, and Photographs copied, enlarged, and coloured by a first-class London Artist.
A splendid selection of Masonic Jewellery and first-class Albums (for 2 and 4 Portraits) on view, and for Sale at a reduction of 25 per cent. 200 Views of Bombay and its Vicinity on Sale.

THE BYCULLA STUDIO.
NOTICE.—MR. STRETTON has much pleasure in announcing the OPENING of the above STUDIO THIS DAY. Its position, removed from the business part of the City, and standing in a large Compound, not only affords every facility for the exercise of the Photographic Art, but materially conduces to the comfort and convenience of the Public; by Ladies the private character of the establishment, and its internal arrangements, will be particularly appreciated. Constructed at a considerable outlay for securing perfect lighting and ventilation it is peculiarly adapted to the requirements of a hot climate, the temperature rarely exceeding that of any other part of the house. From his recent connection with the eminent Firm of Messrs Mayer et Pierson of Paris, Mr. Stretton can guarantee first class work.
Carriages and Horses taken in the Compound. Horses and Carriages taken in the compound with artistic natural background.
The Studio is open daily, Sundays excepted, from 7 A.M. till 4 P.M.
No. 1, Love Lane, Parell Road
16th November 1869.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.
22 APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE,
Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering proof, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best American Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.

Anti-Corrosive Paint.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jacks.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.	Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.	Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine.	Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement.	Hoop Iron.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

MALABAR HILL.—TO BE LET, from the 25th instant, the BUNGALOW now occupied by Edward Bigg, Esq. Rent moderate. For particulars apply to Messrs EDWARD BIGG & Co., Apollo Street.

WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED with SMALL CAPITAL in a remunerative business, a European to take the place of one compelled to return to England—would be required to travel.—Apply with references to
J. S. CLEARY, Solicitor, Forbes Street.

WANTED, to superintend work in Bombay, a good PARSEE or NATIVE FOREMAN or INSPECTOR of BUILDING WORKS. He must be thoroughly acquainted with masonry of all kinds, and accustomed to measure up works.
Apply by letter, stating salary required and full particulars as to former employment, to D. L., care of the "Bombay Gazette"

UP-COUNTRY RESIDENTS visiting Bombay can be accommodated with First Class BOARD and LODGING at Rs. 4 per day, five minutes walk from the Fort.
Permanent Boarders at a reduced rate.
Quarters good and healthy, commanding a view of Back Bay, Harbour and Esplanade. Address "Gazette" Office, Fort, No 44.

NOTICES.

MRS. GAYETTY'S IMPROVED MEDICATED PAPER for family use, in which are combined the best known remedies for and preventives of Hemorrhoids. Price per packet, Cash Rs. 1-8; Credit Rs. 1-12.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICE is hereby given, that all PERSONS will be PROSECUTED both in the Civil and Criminal Courts who import or SELL MAGENTA COLOUR under fraudulent imitations, or otherwise wrongfully use any fraudulent imitation of the well known trade mark and package of Mr. John Simonin of Paris used in the sale of his Magenta Colour, and which trade mark is known in the Bazaar as the "Chokra Chokrie Chap" and has been duly registered.—Dated this 25th day of March 1870. VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents for Mr. John Simonin of Paris.

THE APOLLO PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Apollo Press Company (Limited), on WEDNESDAY the 30th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M.
I. To appoint a Director in the place of Mr. E. M. Fogo.
II. To consider a proposal for procuring additional Machinery, and any other business that may be brought forward.
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 22nd March 1870.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.
PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.
THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

H. R. H. the DUKE of EDINBURGH.—A fine PORTRAIT of H. R. H. the DUKE of EDINBURGH on toned India paper engraved by WILLIAM HOLL after A. DE SALOME.
The original picture was exhibited in the Royal Academy of London, and was engraved by Royal command; it is the only engraved Portrait of H. R. H. in existence.
We have just received a few copies, and we can positively state that they are the ONLY ones sent to India for sale.
Size of Picture 22 inches by 16 inches. They can be had either framed or unframed.
SOUNDY AND Co.

COTTON SEED.—The Cotton Commissioner is prepared to SUPPLY the following newly-imported COTTON SEEDS for sowing during the ensuing season:—
Egyptian .... at Rs. 10 per cwt.
New Orleans .... at Rs. 25 ,,
Sea Island .... at Rs 25 ,,
Peruvian .... at Rs. 25 ,,
Bourbon .... at Rs. 10 ,,
The above rates are exclusive of packing and transport charges, when forwarded to the Mofussil.
As a general average, an acre of ground requires from ten to twelve pounds of seed.
It is requested that requisitions may be forwarded with as little delay as possible (addressed to Mr. HARRISON, Senior Cotton Inspector), in order that applicants may be enabled to make their own arrangements for the careful preservation of their Seed until sowing time.
Applications for Hingunghat and Dharwar American Seed should be made at once to enable the Cotton Commissioner to estimate the total quantities of those Seeds which it will be necessary to procure.
G. F. FORBES, Cotton Commissioner.
Town Hall, Bombay, 19th March 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—CALL of Rs. 21-13-1 or £2 per share on both classes of shares now Rs. 109-1-5 and Rs. 43-10-2 or £10 and £4 paid; making Rs. 130-14-6 and Rs. 65-7-3 or £1, and £6 per share called up.
NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the Proprietors of this Company holding shares in India upon which Rs. 109-1-5 and Rs. 43-10-2 or £10 and £4 per share have been already called up, are required to pay a further Call of Rs. 21-13-1 or £2 per share upon both classes of shares (making Rs. 130-14-6 and Rs. 65-7-3 or £12 and £6 per share paid) on or before the 26th April next at the New Bank of Bombay (Limited), and if such Call be not paid on or before the said 26th April, the holders of the shares will not be entitled to receive interest upon any portion of their shares, so long as such Call remain unpaid, but will nevertheless be chargeable with interest upon the arrears, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, and the shares will become liable to forfeiture under the Companies' Clauses Consolidation Act 1845.
A letter for the payment of the Call will be forwarded to each shareholder.
The option of paying in full (the remaining Rs. 87-4-5 and Rs. 152-11-8 or £8 and £14 per share respectively) upon any portion of their shares, is continued to the shareholders, and a letter authorizing the Bankers to receive the payment may be obtained on application at this Office.
H. P. LEMESURIER, Agent.
Company's Office, Elphinstone Circle, 15th March 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.
In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866 and of the BOMBAY and KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION, Limited.
Upon the application of the Liquidator of the abovenamed Association, and upon reading the order dated the 26th day of October 1866, the certificate of Sir Charles Sargent, Knight, dated 16th day of July 1867, as to the settlement of the list of Contributories, two affidavits of the said Liquidator, respectively filed in this matter on the 19th day of February 1870, and 5th day of March, instant, in support of the said application and the exhibits thereto annexed, and upon reading the several affidavits of Baljee Crustnanathjee, Charles Peile, and Trimbuck Ramchandra, filed respectively on the 19th day of February 1870, and on the 26th day of February 1870, the affidavit of Ramchundra Mussoba, affirmed and filed on the 21st February 1870, and upon hearing Mr. McCulloch, Counsel for the Liquidator, and Mr. Hurrell and Mr. Prentis, who appeared for the Creditors of the said Association in support of the application, and upon hearing Mr. Anstey, Counsel for the Contributories—It is ordered that a Call of Rupees 20 per share be made on all the Contributories of the said Association. And it is further ordered that each such Contributory do, on or before the 1st day of April next, pay into the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, to the account of the Liquidator of the Bombay and Kattiawar Financial and Commercial Association, Limited, the amount which will be due from him or her in respect of such call. And it is lastly ordered that the further hearing of this application be adjourned until the 2nd day of April next.—Dated this 7th day of March 1870.
C. SARGENT.
C. E. & F. STANGER LEATHES,
Solicitors for the Liquidators.

BRITISH INDIAN SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited), in connection with the ANGLO-MEDITERRANEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited), the FALMOUTH, GIBRALTAR and MALTA TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited), and the MARSEILLES, ALGIERS and MALTA TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited).
Direct Submarine Telegraph Communication with EUROPE and AMERICA via RED SEA, EGYPT, and MALTA.
The British Indian Submarine Telegraph between BOMBAY and SUEZ will be OPENED for the Transmission of Messages to ADEN, EGYPT, EUROPE and AMERICA on the 26th March.
THE PUBLIC ARE PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO INSERT, IN THE PREAMBLE OF EACH MESSAGE, VIA RED SEA, TO INSURE ITS BEING SENT BY THE SUBMARINE ROUTE. THESE WORDS WILL BE TRANSMITTED FREE OF CHARGE.
Until the opening of the Falmouth, Gibraltar and Malta line, which will be laid in May next, messages for England will be forwarded by the British Indian Submarine Telegraph Company's lines to Alexandria, and thence by the Anglo-Mediterranean Telegraph Company's Cable to Malta and their land lines through Italy.
These lines are worked throughout by English Clerks under one Management.
The following Tariff has been arranged for the transmission of Messages from Bombay:—
RATES FOR TELEGRAMS OF TWENTY WORDS

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Aden	15 0 0	Luxemburg	28 0 0
Algeria	28 8 0	Malta	25 4 0
Austria	27 12 0	Norway	29 0 0
Baden	27 4 0	Papal States	26 8 0
Barbary, Tripoli, Bhenghazi	24 0 0	Portugal	30 10 8
Bavaria	27 4 0	Russia, Europe	29 12 0
Belgium	27 12 0	Do on Caucasus	31 0 0
Corfu	27 12 0	Do Asia, West of Tomsk	32 12 0
Denmark	28 0 0	Do Asia, East of Tomsk	36 0 0
Egypt	20 0 0	Servia	28 0 0
France and Corsica	27 12 0	Spain	31 8 0
Germany, North	27 12 0	Sweden	28 12 0
Gibraltar	29 0 0	Switzerland	27 0 0
Greece	28 0 0	Tunis	28 8 0
Great Britain	30 0 0	Turkey, Europe	28 0 0
Hungary	27 12 0	Do Asia, Seaports	29 12 0
Hohenzollern	27 8 0	Do do Inland	31 4 0
Holland	27 12 0	United Principalities	28 0 0
Italy	26 8 0	Wurtemburg	27 8 0
London	30 0 0		

HALF THE ABOVE RATES FOR EVERY ADDITIONAL TEN WORDS.
SPECIAL TARIFF FOR TELEGRAMS OF TEN WORDS.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Alexandria	13 8 0	Great Britain & Ireland	20 0 0
Aden	10 0 0	Malta	17 0 0
Cairo	13 8 0	Suez	13 8 0

Messages for this line will be received at the Government Telegraph Office, but it is necessary that the words "Via Red Sea" should always be written in the preamble.
Message forms or books will be supplied gratis on application to the undersigned.
For further particulars apply to
GEORGE B. STACEY,
Bombay, 26th March 1870. General Superintendent.

JOONUS TYEB,
CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY TAILOR AND OUTFITTER, HABIT MAKER.
No. 9, Meadow Street, Bombay.
NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!
JOONUS TYEB respectfully solicits a continuance of the support he has received for the past 15 years. His Season's Stock just to hand, consisting of Mixed Silks, Meltons, Diagonals, Venetians, Oxford and Cambridge Coatings, Fancy Doe Skins, Tweeds, Angolas, Heathers, Bedfords, Cords, Whip Cords, and all the latest Patterns in Trousering.
A large variety of Patterns in Washing Quilting, Cotton and Linen, for Vests.
MILITARY REQUIREMENTS.
Full dress Sword Belts.
Full dress Sword Knots.
Full Dress Sash.
Brass and Steel Scabbards.
Gold and Silver Crowns and Stars.
Infantry Gold Lace.
Oak Leaf Lace.
Gold Lace Cap Peaks.
Uniforms of every description made to order.
A very large assortment of Cotton and Linen, Drills, Kharkee, Imperials, &c., for washing suits and Shikarring.
FANCY DEPARTMENT.
A nice selection of Silk Neck-ties, Scarfs, Gent's Shirt-Collars in every shape, Gent's Shirts, Socks, Braces, Handkerchiefs, Undervests, Drawers, &c., &c., Travelling Wrappers, Railway Rugs in sizes, Leather Straps, &c., &c., Scotch Mauds, Portmanteaus, Hat Cases, Silk Umbrellas, Walking Sticks, Dog Cart Umbrellas.
Hats of almost every description, at very moderate prices.
Gentlemen may depend that every order entrusted to us shall have our best and earliest attention with a guarantee of a perfect fit, our establishment being entirely under European management.
JOONUS TYEB, Outfitter.
9, Meadow Street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

GOLD MEDAL, BROACH EXHIBITION.
KEYLESS WATCHES, Gold and Silver, of every description
SILVER HUNTERS, warranted for 2 years. Price Rs. 50.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Rs. 25.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MARBLE and ALABASTER CLOCKS, a great variety in stock. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

JUST RECEIVED an excellent assortment of GOLD KEYLESS REPEATERS, repeating the Hours, Half Hours, Quarters and Minutes.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MATHERAN ALEXANDRA HOTEL.—PROPRIETOR, J. C. PINTO.—The PROPRIETOR undertakes to LOOK after BUNGALOWS on the Hill and to pay the Servants monthly and arrange for and superintend repairs on receipt of sufficient advances.
The charge for these services is Rs. 30 per annum.
A Register of Houses to be let is kept, and any House on the Register will be shown to Visitors free of charge.
A commission of 4 per cent on the rent will be charged to the owners of Houses let by the Proprietor of this Hotel.

DIVAN EXCHANGE, having been newly RE-FITTED and RE-OPENED under European Management, and having engaged a FRENCH COOK specially to prepare Hot Tiffins, Pastry (both French and English), Ices, Sweetmeats and delicacies of all descriptions, is now ready to give its patrons every kind of Refreshment in first class style.
And has also the
FINEST BILLIARD SALOON IN BOMBAY.
No. 5 Apollo Street.

DICKSON & Co.'s AUSTRALASIAN HOTEL, No. 3, FORBES STREET, will be OPEN on the 12th instant. Messrs. D. & Co. have spared no expense to make their Establishment the most comfortable and recherche. Tiffin, Billiard, and Reading Rooms in the Fort. Breakfast and Dinners for large or small parties on the shortest notice. Wines, Spirits and Beer of the best Brands procurable. Hot Tiffins sent to any part of the Fort. Messrs. D. & Co., having had great experience in out-door catering, are prepared to supply on the shortest notice Wedding Breakfasts, Ball Suppers, and Pic Nic Parties.
10th March 1870.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—MR J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the ALEXANDRA HOTEL, begs to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen that he has resumed the management of the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation. There are besides three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!
JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)
Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.
The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.
A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.
JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.
Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.
The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.
Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.
JEWANJEE AND COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room, adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.
Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.
Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.
WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.
HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.
ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.
The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.
The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.
A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.
TERMS—STRICTLY CASH.

CHURCH SERVICES and PRAYER BOOKS—

	Rs. a.
IVORY BOUND CHURCH SERVICES, the sides, backs, and clasp of the finest ivory, with carved ivory monogram, in silk-lined Russia lock case—suitable for a wedding present	36 0
IVORY BOUND CHURCH SERVICES, with gilt rims and clasp and carved ivory monogram, in morocco lock case, silk lined	30 0
VELVET-BOUND CHURCH SERVICES, gilt rims and clasp, pierced gilt metal monogram on the side, in morocco lock-case, silk lined	20 0
MOROCCO BOUND CHURCH SERVICES with or without gilt rims, clasps, monograms, or crosses, from Rs. 8 to	20 0
COMMON PRAYER BOOK, gentlemen's size, about 5 by 3, bound in limp morocco, ribbon edges, with or without grolier cross on side, the rubrics printed in red	5 0
DITTO, Russia leather	6 0
DITTO, the same in large type, making the book thicker	5 8
DITTO, Diamond type, size 3½ by 2¼, bound limp morocco, ribbon edges, red rubrics	3 12
DIAMOND PRAYER BOOK, ivory-bound, with gilt rims and clasp, and ivory cross or monogram, in morocco lock-case, silk lined	10 8
A VARIETY in other bindings, ranging from Rs. 3 to	15 0

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BAGSTER'S BIBLES

	Rs. a.
COMPREHENSIVE FAMILY BIBLE, Quarto, size 12 by 9, best Turkey morocco, blind tooled	42 0
DITTO, CROWN 4to, 9 by 8, best morocco, 1 large treble gilt clasp	45 0
MINIATURE QUARTO BIBLE, size 9½ by 8, best morocco, tooled, 1 broad treble gilt clasp	32 0
FOOLSCAP OCTAVO BIBLE, size 6½ by 4½, plain morocco	12 0
DITTO — Ditto with treble gilt clasp	14 0
FACSIMILE BIBLE, 9½ by 6, plain morocco, one clasp	20 0
FOOLSCAP OCTAVO BIBLE AND CHURCH SERVICES, plain morocco	14 0

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HYMNS ANCIENT and MODERN, with APPENDIX.—The following Editions can be had of the undersigned:—

				Rs. a.
WORDS ONLY,	3 by 2½,	limp morocco, red edges.		2 0
Ditto	4½ by 3	ditto	with cross	3 12
Ditto, large type,	6½ by 4½	ditto	ditto	5 8
WORDS AND MUSIC,	6½ by 4½	ditto	ditto	4 4
Ditto	7 by 6	ditto	ditto, Piano-forte edition	8 0

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.—NOTICE.—
The BOOK DEPARTMENT has been recently re-arranged and re-fitted in such a manner as to afford purchasers readier access to the Shelves, whereon will be found a large selection in almost every branch of Literature.
All Books are charged at a nett uniform rate of TEN ANNAS to the SHILLING, no discount being allowed on amounts under Rs. 100, and Up-country orders from persons who have no account with us should be accompanied by a remittance to ensure attention.
NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS are only supplied on condition of payment in advance, and to this rule no exception can be made.—Rates of Subscription and other particulars can be ascertained on reference to our Periodical and Newspapers List, which will be forwarded upon application.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THACKER'S BENGAL DIRECTORY, 1870. Rs. 15.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ADDIS' MAP of BOMBAY, mounted on cloth, and folded in form of a book. Rs. 5.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY
THACKER, VINING, & Co.
NEW BOOKS.

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Casimir Maremma. By author of "Friends in Council." 2 vols.	13 4
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Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY and BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the provisions of Section 155 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company WILL BE HELD, at the Office of Messrs. Steamer, Hobart, & Co., Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th April next, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the Liquidators' account of the manner in which the liquidation has been conducted during the past year.
G. A. KITTREDGE, MORARJEE GOCULDAS, } Liquidators.
Bombay, 25th March 1870.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.
Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,
No. 9, MARINE STREET.
WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, wholesale and retail.
Pass Books for Monthly Credit Accounts available.
Particular attention paid to the execution of out-station orders.
Orders from out-stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.
Orders by Telegraph should mention Bombay reference.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.
GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.
VIRGINIA PLUM, 1 to 5 lbs. Re. 1 per lb.; 20 lbs. and upwards 14 annas per pound.
Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.
Kerosine Oil—best refined.
900 Ash oars, 9 to 18 feet long .... 5 as. per foot.
100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs. .... Rs. 10 per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs. .... ,, 125 each.
Do. ,, 800 ,, ... ,, 100 ,,
American Union Scales .... ,, 30 ,,
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs. .... ,, 15 ,,
Do. 4 ,, ... ,, 10 ,,
Post-office Scales, ½ oz. .... ,, 10 ,,
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins .... ,, 6 per doz.
Do. Oysters, ,, ... ,, 6 ,,
Condensed Milk ,, ... ,, 12 ,,
American Cheese .... ,, 1 per lb.
Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street lantern
The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.
Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.
FARNHAM & Co.

ROBERT GREY & Co., SHIP-BUILDERS and OWNERS of the PATENT SLIP and DRY DOCK, MOULMEIN, BRITISH BURMAH.—The SLIP is one of the largest size. Ships and Steamers up to 1,200 tons burthen can be thoroughly repaired and examined on it.
The Dry Dock is capable of taking in Steamers of 300 feet in length. Repairs of all descriptions to both iron and wooden ships made under European superintendence by experienced workmen
Charges made on the Calcutta scale for work and material, except Teakwood, which we supply at 25 per cent. below Calcutta rates. ROBERT GREY & Co.
1 September, 1869.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.
RICHARDSON AND ROBSON,
SUCCESSORS TO
Messrs. DIXON AND Co.,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SMITHS, ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,
PUMPS, TANKS,
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

B R E A K F A S T.
EPPS'S COCOA.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING.
The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in ¼lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—
JAMES EPPS & Co.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London.

D. NICHOLSON AND COMPANY.
SILK, WOOLLEN, AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN (Wholesale and Retail),
INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS,
50 to 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
(Corner of Cheapside),
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1843.
Patterns of Silks, Woollens, Muslins, Cambrics, &c., post free to any part of the world. Price List, 72 pages, post free. A great saving effected by having goods direct. Terms half cash. Balances against Bills of Lading. An advertisement more explanatory of our business appears in the previous and following week's issue of this paper.
Great saving of Freight via Suez Canal.

MANURE FOR THE COFFEE PLANT.
MESSRS. E. PURSER and COMPANY,
AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS, LONDON,
having for many years devoted attention to the composition of Coffee Manures, which have been most successfully employed on some of the largest Estates, beg to inform Planters that they have appointed the undernoted Agents for the sale of their preparations in India. The first consignment goes forward by the Steamer Surbiton via Suez Canal, and the Agents are now ready to receive orders for the same.
PURSER'S PATENT COFFEE MANURE
contains all the mineral constituents of the Coffee Plant in their most available form.
PURSER'S DISSOLVED BONES:
A manure which has been used for many years, and requires no recommendation. Bones in this prepared state produce much better results than when used in a broken condition without further combination.
For further particulars apply to
Messrs. H. MANN & Co., MANGALORE and MERCARA.
,, JAMES, ANDREW & Co., CALICUT.

BENSON'S

WATCHES Of all kinds	CLOCKS Of all kinds.	GOLD JEWELLERY Of the Newest Designs
LEVER.	DRAWING-ROOM.	BRACELETS.
HORIZONTAL.	DINING-ROOM.	BROOCHES.
CHRONOMETER.	CARRIAGE.	EAR-RINGS.
KEYLESS.	CHURCH.	LOCKETS.
CHRONOGRAPH.	HALL AND SHOP.	NECKLACES.

GOLD LEVER HUNTERS, 14, 18, 23, and 35 Guineas.
SILVER ,, ,, 5, 7, 11, and 20 ,,
Mr. BENSON, who holds the appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, has just published two Pamphlets, enriched and embellished with Illustrations—one upon Watch and Clock Making, and the other upon Artistic Gold Jewellery. These are sent post free on application. Persons living abroad can select the article required, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.
ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO
25, OLD BOND STREET; and THE CITY STEAM WORKS, 58 & 60, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON;
Or, if preferred, to H. S. KING & Co. (late Smith, Elder, & Co., Bombay, of whom can be obtained the Illustrated Pamphlets.)

INURANCES.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED 1824.
98, KING-STREET, MANCHESTER; 96, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON;
47, NORTH JOHN-STREET, LIVERPOOL;
80, BUCHANAN-STREET, GLASGOW.
Capital One Million Sterling.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
DAVID HARRISON Esq., Chairman: BERNHARD LEIBERT, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

John Barratt, Esq.	John Holiday, Esq.
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John Chapman, Esq.	William Mallalieu, Esq.
James Chadwick, Esq.	John Napier, Esq.
Thomas Barham Foster, Esq.	

Secretary—Jas. B. Northcott.
Insurances are granted by this Company on nearly every description of Property in Great Britain, in Foreign Countries, and the Colonies, at the usual rates.
The undersigned beg to give notice that they have been appointed Agents in Bombay to the above named Insurance Company and are now prepared to receive applications for all descriptions of Fire Insurances.
EDWARD BIGG & Co.
2, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.
AUCTION SALE OF COPPER BRAZIERS.
To-morrow Wednesday, the 30th inst., Messrs. Nusserwanjee, Culliandass and Co. will sell by public auction, at 1 o'clock P. M., at their rooms, Meadow Street, No. 30, opposite the late premises of the Bank of Bombay—
By order of Messrs. Volkart Brothers—
On account and risk of Indentor Kanjee Samjee—
50 cases copper braziers.

WEEKLY SALE.
To-morrow Wednesday, the 30th instant, Messrs Nussurwanjee, Culliandass and Co. will sell by public auction, at 1 o'clock P. M., at their rooms, Meadow Street, No. 30, opposite the late premises of the Bank of Bombay—
A quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, containing:—T red goods, coloured chintz, T red prints, book muslins, Madras handkerchieves, &c,
5 bales superior bleached canvas.
3 cases T red prints
2 ditto toys of rich porcelain.
50 bales printing papers of different sorts.
89 cases sardins ea case containing 100 tins
5 bales twine.
On account and risk of Nanabhoy Bhicajee:—
37 case His Lordship's brandy.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 25, Apollo Street.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS, MERCHANTS, MECHANISTS, AND OTHERS.
Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston and Co., Auctioneers, have been instructed to sell by public auction, without reserve, on Saturday, the 2nd April 1870, at the Harbour Defences yard (old Gunpowder Works) Mazagon, the undermentioned Government stores, returned from Abyssinia, and other unserviceable stores consisting of hand hammers, assorted farrier's anvils, sledge hammers, copper scales, hand bellows, single ended spanners, tire irons, chains for beam scales, large clock, copper measures, powras, measuring rods, wooden trays for beam scales, wooden screw jacks, cross iron for beam scales, pickaxes, bellows of sizes, pumps of sorts, double-acting pumps, galvanized iron scrapers, shovels, copper syringe iron ladles, assorted augurs, rules, paint brushes, iron galvanized buckets, lorry wheels without axels, quantity of scrappers, irons, and quantity of corrugated irons, and many other miscellaneous stores, too long to mention.
Terms 25 per cent. on the lots being knocked down, and the balance to be paid and the lots to be removed within 3 days, or they will be resold at the risk of the first purchaser. The stores will be on view from Wednesday.
Bombay, 29th March 1870. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Nos. 12 AND 13, APOLLO STREET.
SALE of COPPER SHEATHINGS.
This day Tuesday, the 29th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co. will sell by public auction, at the Custom House, on account and risk of Premjee Canjee, and by order of Chotalall Jugolbhoy:—
C J—1 to 25—25 cases of copper sheathings, from 28, 35, 42, 47, 56, 63, 70 and 77 lbs.—Terms—Cash.

AN AUCTION SALE of very elegant household furniture, &c., at Balmoral Hall, Bandora Hill.
On Saturday next, the 2nd April, at 1 o'clock P. M., Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at the above-mentioned place, the very elegantly carved household furniture, &c., the property of a gentleman (changing the residence), the same comprises, a set of rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, tea and dessert sets, plated dish covers, curry dishes, cruet, egg and pickle frames, salvers, candlesticks, spoons and forks, cutlery, &c., and the furniture all elegantly carved well-seasoned blackwood consisting of a set of dining tables in 3 pieces, sideboard, whatnots, screens, circular half round, &c., sofa and other tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing, dining-room and easy chairs, horned hatstand, teapoys, ladies' writing table, bookstand, plated hanging double light argand lamps, wall shades, vases and ornaments, an American 8 day clock, iron bedstead, clothes gown presses, wardrobes, dressing and wash-hand tables, toilet glasses, towel horses, a rich Brussels carpet, a large musical box playing 10 airs, dispense articles, &c, &c
No catalogues and the property will be on view, 4 days previous to the day of sale.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.
A new English-built buggy with a well-bred bay Arab horse, 5 years old. Price Rs. 900.
An English-built double-seated brougham by Kesterton with lamps, pole, &c
Madeira in cases.
Cases of Castillion brandy.
English white towels of sizes.
Few barrels of T beer in quarts and pints.
Few dozen best sherry in quarts.
For particulars apply to the undersigned
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 29th March 1870.

BENNETT and COMPANY,
No. 5, Forbes Street.
WEEKLY SALE.
1 grey Arab horse and 1 chesnut. Price 800 Rupees.
Arab horse and dog-cart, the property of an Officer proceeding to Europe, to be seen at Belles Marine Battalion. Price 700 Rupees

AUCTION SALE of neat and modern household furniture, plated glass, porcelain ware, a splendid piano, &c., at No. 36, Tank Road, Parell.
On Saturday, the 2nd proximo, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the neat and modern household furniture, plated glass and porcelain ware, piano, &c., the property of Mr. W. J. Williamson.
No catalogues, and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome English walnutwood, China, Ceylon-made ebonywood and elaborately carved blackwood furniture, Elkington's best plated rich crockery and glassware, beautiful crystal cut 10 and 12 light chandeliers, Tucker's plated single and 4 light argand lamps, magnificent pier glasses with console tables, a first-class English mahogany grand piano by John Broadwood and Sons, Thurston's full-size slate billiard table, a remarkably light English-built brougham by Thrupp and Maberly, London, horses, choice plants, &c., at ALTAMONT, Cumballa Hill.
On Monday the 4th, Tuesday the 5th, and Wednesday the 6th proximo, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, carriage, horse, &c., the property of GEORGE FOGGO, Esq., proceeding to Europe. The same comprises, elegant rich star cut glassware and dessert set to match by Osler, handsome green and gold and blue and gold dinner services, richly painted and gilt dessert ditto for 24 persons, Elkington's best platedware, such as a set of melon pattern dish covers containing 4 hotwater curry dishes, cruet stand, ice pitcher, handsome epergne, dessert knives and forks with mother o'pearl handles in cases, a pair of double branched candlesticks with shades, cutlery, &c., elaborately carved seasoned blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 3 pieces for 24 persons, sideboard, dumb waiter, hatstand, elaborately carved easy, prodieu and drawing-room chairs, full-backed conversation sofas, tete a tete couches, a handsome centre ottoman (consists of 2 sofas and 2 easy chairs) all covered with rich gold silk damask, magnificent arch pier glasses in rich gilt frames, handsome gilt console tables with marble tops (to match), a first-class English mahogany grand piano by John Broadwood and Sons expressly made to order for Indian climate with all the latest improvements, really a fine instrument, very elegant crystal cut 10 and 12 light chandeliers by Nask, Tucker's plated single and 4 light hanging argand lamps, handsome rich cut double branched wall gerandoles, English oblong tables, pier and card tables, flower stands, rich Persian carpets and rugs, English walnutwood canterbury, elaborately carved arch and partition screens with attached pier table made to order, a valuable 8 day clock by "French" a first-rate mahogany full size slate Billiard table by "Thurston," a bronze 6 light Billiard lamp by Borroughes and Watts, China easy chairs and sofa (to match) Ceylon made ebonywood chairs and sofa, lady's writing table (unique) and writing cabinet engravings in rosewood and maple frames, alabaster, solid marble, and bronze figures, handsome vases, lively group of the three Graces after Canova, four post bedstead, camp cots, reclining sofas, light bed-room chairs, richly carved dressing tables, ditto washing ditto with handsome China furniture, almiras, clothes and gown presses, toile and cheval glasses, bookshelves, China earthen bathing tubs, dispense articles, cooking utensils choice plants in pots and tubs, &c.
AT 2 P.M.
A handsome English built brougham by Thrupp and Maberly, London.
A ditto grey Arab horse, quiet in harness.
A ditto chesnut ditto.
A set of English plated mounted double harness.
A hunting saddle and furniture by Peat, &c.
Catalogues will be published, and the property on view, from 28th instant.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated, glass, and porcelainware, first-class carriages, horses, &c., at Breach Candy.
On Monday the 11th, and Tuesday the 12th proximo, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, carriages, horses, &c., the property of the Hon'ble SIR RICHARD COUCH, KNIGHT, Chief Justice.
Full particulars will be given hereafter.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.
Dog-cart, Arab horse and harness, the turn out in good order.
A bay Australian gelding, quiet, believed to be sound, height 14-3½.
Bombay, 29th March 1870. BENNETT & Co.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY.
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.
AUCTION SALE of most costly and artistically carved blackwood and ebony, &c., &c., household furniture, silver and platedware, mostly Elkington's rich glass and crockery ware, chandeliers, candelabras, argand lamps, pier glasses, marble and alabaster statues, vases and flower pots, paintings and engravings, carriages and horses, as well as a variety of nice articles, together with a valuable collection of singing and other birds, and a lot of choice and rare plants, garden furniture and fountains, &c., &c., at Bungalow No. 302, Middle Colaba.
This day Tuesday, the 29th instant, and the day following at 12 o'clock in the noon, Messrs. Crawford and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, on account of the concerned at Bungalow No. 302 Middle Colaba, the whole of the very valuable household furniture, sterling silver, platedware, glass and porcelainware, &c., &c., now in the occupancy of M. P. Tuback, Esq., the same consisting of sterling silver dish covers, cruet frames, salt cellars, mustard pots, candlesticks, sets of spoons forks and knives, and a lot of other things, plated ware consisting of a set of dish covers with a substantial case for the same, knives, spoons, and forks, dessert knives, cruet frames, candlesticks with three lights epergne, tea and coffee seasoned salvers of different sizes, venison dish, salt cellars, mustard pots, &c., &c., richly and artistically carved open worked best seasoned blackwood and ebony furniture such as drawing room couches and chairs, chiffoniers, pier and side tables, round tables with white marble tops, Ebony chairs, screens of the very best make and carving easy chairs lined with velvet, whatnots, hatstands, carpets, best English made pier glasses, an eight light chandelier by Green and Niver, double and single light hanging and table argand lamps, candelabras, &c., together with a first rate telescope, dining table and chairs for 18 persons, a large English-made sideboard with marble top and pier glasses to its back, blackwood side board, dumb waiter and a set of six blackwood cupboards all to match made of the best wood and fitted with Chubb's locks for keeping silver plated glassware &c., &c., China sugar jars on ebony stands, iron and brass bedsteads, mahogany and a large sized Chubb's fire-proof safe on a substantial blackwood stand, walnutwood presses with plate glass, washing stands, dressing and cheval glass, marble and alabaster vases, marble statues of the Prince and Princess of Wales on marble pedestals as well as of the late Duke of Wellington, flower vases and pots as well as a pair of marble lions and a pair of marble dogs, valuable paintings and engravings, &c. An English made walnutwood writing table with Chubb's lock, a full sized copying machine on a mahogany stand with three drawers supported on iron legs, a singing bird on stand, choice Bohemian glass and porcelain vases, iron benches for the garden, iron flower stands and pots of sizes, wooden tubs and China English and country made flower pots with very rare and choice plants, an iron fountain and a garden water engine and a pair of iron arches together with a galvanised iron ditto together with iron lamp post fitted with very handsome garden lantern, wooden fencings, iron pipes for Vehar water together with tanks for collecting water and a lot of garden tiles and a brougham, a shigram and buggy with three horses and harnesses and a lot of sundry articles.
N.B.—Catalogues are published, the property is on view and the carriages and horses will be sold at 2 P.M.

SALE OF TEAK SQUARES, PLANKS, BOARDS and SCANTLINGS.
To-morrow, Wednesday, the 30th instant, at 3 P.M. Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, on the Tank Bunder:—
200 teak logs 2nd class.
2,000 ditto planks 12 by 1.
500 ditto ditto 8 by 1.
400 ditto ditto 8 by ½.
200 ditto boards 6 by 8.
300 ditto scantling 3 by 3.

SALE of TIMBER.
To-morrow Wednesday, the 30th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, on the Tank Bunder.
150 teak square beams in convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

MOST VALUABLE LAND at BELLASIS ROAD, OPPOSITE the BYCULLA CLUB.
AUCTION SALE.
(Unless previously disposed of by Private Contract.)
On Wednesday, the 6th day of April next, at 3 P.M. Messrs. Crawford & Co., will submit to public auction, at their rooms, all that valuable tract of land having an extensive frontage on the Bellasis road and facing the Byculla Club premises, lately the property of Henry Rogers, Esq., and containing an area of 21,250 square yards or thereabouts.
The land will first be put up in two lots as follows.
LOT 1.
Containing an area of 13,432 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—On or towards the north by the said Bellasis Road, on or towards the south by the Chemical establishment lately the property of Mr. Rogers but now occupied by the Medical Stores Department of Government, on or towards the east by a road leading from the Bellasis Road to the said property of Government over which there is a right of way to the property comprised in lot 1, and on or towards the west by Lot 2 next described and which lands were formerly numbered 23 but are now entered under No. 70 in the Collector's Books.
LOT 2.
Containing an area of 7,818 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—On or towards the north by the said Bellasis Road, on or towards the south by property now or late of Nowrojee Nanabhoy Framjee, on or towards the east by lot No. 1, already described, and on or towards the west by a new road lately constructed by the Bombay Municipality and which lands were formerly entered under Nos. 5, 6, and 7, and are now numbered 83, 84, and 85 by the Collector.
Should the biddings for the above lots or either of them not reach the reserved price, the said lot or lots will be bought in and again submitted to auction immediately afterwards subdivided into the following plots, namely:—
Lot 1 into plots numbered 1 containing 3,094 square yards.
2 ,, 3,586 ,,
3 ,, 3,074 ,,
4 ,, 3,678 ,,
A space being left between plots 1 and 2 for a carriage road which has been partly made and over which the purchaser of lots 1, 2, and 4, will have a right of way.
Lot 2 into plots numbered 5 containing 2,215 square yards.
6 ,, 2,830 ,,
7 ,, 2,773 ,,
each of which plots are distinctly marked off on a plan which will be produced at the sale and can be inspected at the office of the undersigned or of Messrs. Remington, Hore and Langley.
For particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Remington, Hore and Langley, Solicitors, Apollo Street.
N.B.—The undersigned beg special attention to the following advantages which this property possesses. It is central in position quite open to the healthy westernly breezes. Has ample road frontage and must eventually become of great value.

TO LET.—Two airy and commodious ROOMS on the upper floor of No. 3 Marine Street, very suitable for offices near the Custom House, Elphinstone Circle and most of the public offices.
WANTED to purchase a light English-built new or nearly new Landeau, adapted for 1 horse.
Bombay, 28th March 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

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AGENTS—LONDON, Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER SPINK, and Co., MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.